The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1871. NO. 191.

WASHINGTON.

Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

The Alabama Claims Commissioners Confirmed by the Senate.

Passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill in the House.

Admiral Porter Again Under a Galling Fire.

Government Vessels to be Sent in Search of the Tennessee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALABAMA CLAIMS COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Debate, to-day, in executive session of the Senate, on the proposed method of settling the questions in dispute between this country and England, began at 1 o'clock and ended about 3 o'clock, by the confirmation of all the Commissioners nominated by the President. On the general question to-day, remarks were nearly all confined to the point whether the President has the power to appoint Commissioners without authority of a law or resolution of Congress. [illegible]

NO NEWS OF THE STEAMER TENNESSEE.

There is no news, yet, either good or bad, from the steamer Tennessee. [illegible]

MISS REAM ASKS FOR MORE.

[illegible]

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency had under consideration the subject of the proposed new issue of National Bank notes, voted to be printed by the Treasury Department, and finally concluded to recommend a new issue of all denominations, to be printed from new plates, but to restrict the rate of issue to the necessity of replenishing the loss arising from mutilation and other unavoidable deterioration. The Committee did not decide whether to recommend that the new issue be printed by the New York companies or here in Washington. If done here an appropriation of $100,000 will be wanted for a new building, and about twice as much for the expenses of doing the work.

PROPOSED RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Committee of Ways and Means, this morning, had under consideration General Butler's propositions relative to a reciprocity treaty with Prince Edward's Island. [illegible]

WHISKEY EXPORTATION.

[illegible]

PORTER AGAIN UNDER FIRE.

[illegible]

RANK OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

[illegible]

JUDGES' SALARIES.

[illegible]

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

[illegible]

THE NEW FUNDING BONDS.

One hundred and fifty applications from Europe and this country have been made at the Treasury Department for agencies for the negotiation of the new bonds to be issued.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

PETITIONS.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

[illegible]

EVENING SESSION.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Business Transacted at Springfield Yesterday.

State Reform School—The Question of Appointing Female Trustees.

Judges' Salaries—West Side Park—Revision of the Statutes.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 10.—Day before yesterday, Mr. Turner introduced a resolution, which was voted down, probably because it was not thoroughly understood, taking out of the hands of the Judiciary Committee, the consideration of the revision of the statutes, made by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, and handing it over to a special committee of five members from the Senate and ten from the House, who could consider it at any future time, when the appropriation, and other important bills, were out of the way. [illegible]

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

[illegible]

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

[illegible]

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 10.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

[illegible]

KANSAS.

[illegible]

NEBRASKA.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The flour market was a shade firmer to-day, with a fair export and home trade demand. Wheat is also 1c better, with fair demand.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The submission of the differences between this country and Great Britain to a joint commission had the effect of imparting a more cheerful feeling to Wall street to-day. [illegible]

THE GOLD MARKET

was quiet, to-day, but firm, all the sales having been at 111½@111⅝.

MONEY

continues abundant and there is extreme ease in the market.

GOVERNMENTS.

In the bond market there is a perceptible preference for the ten-forties as the bonds which will be the last to be affected by the refunding operations of the government. [illegible]

THE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

[illegible]

THE WEST.

Frontier Horrors—Murder, Theft and Pessonage by Indians and Mexican Bandits—Citizens Fleeing from their Homes.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

Terrible Conflagration at Peru.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Additional Returns from the French Elections.

The Orleanists Make a Strong Showing Throughout the Country.

The Disarming of the Paris Government Progressing.

Comments of the English Press on the Queen's Speech.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—In the elections at Brest and Havre, the Gambetta ticket was carried by heavy majorities.

HAVRE, Feb. 10.—Generals Leflo and Trochu are among the candidates elected to the Assembly in the Department of Finistere.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 10.—Returns from the eleven departments in the elections give majorities to the Orleanist and clerical candidates, but very few Republicans.

THE ARMISTICE.

The duration of the armistice will probably be extended, in order that the Assembly may have [illegible]

IN PARIS.

Many respectable people are making efforts to leave, dreading a renewal of the war, which will bring on worse horrors than ever. [illegible]

BELFORT.

There is a report that the Prussians sent an army corps on Thursday resolved to carry Belfort by assault.

THE RAILROADS

are getting in good condition again.

MINISTER WASHBURNE.

The American Minister went on Wednesday from the city for a few days relaxation from his arduous duties, and is now in Brussels.

ARMS DELIVERED UP.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 9.—Yesterday eighty field guns and one hundred and forty thousand rifles were delivered at Ivry and Vandores.

FAVRE IN FAVOR AT HEADQUARTERS.

Favre is in favor at headquarters. He has won the esteem and confidence of the officers there.

THE RED PRINCE

has arrived, and announces that the district occupied by the Second Army Corps is peacefully disposed. Things look gloomy to-day and an explanation of the cause is precluded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Paris may be entered before the 19th. Preparations are making for a heavy bombardment should possible complications occur. The attitude of the city is apathetic and a reaction is expected.

The arrangements for supplying food are working tolerably.

The mines at the gates have been destroyed.

Bismark is again quite ill. His state causes great uneasiness.

FREE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—German telegraph offices in France have been ordered to transmit French official messages relative to the elections and the provisioning of Paris.

LETTER CAPTURED.

The Prussians have captured a letter from the King of Sweden expressing the warmest sympathy for France.

AN IMPERIAL GERMAN ARMY FORMING.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A despatch from Versailles, 10th, gives a report that an Imperial German army is in process of formation. [illegible]

GERMANY.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A despatch from Berlin says the war contribution of 200,000,000 of francs exacted from Paris has been apportioned 150,000,000 to North Germany and 50,000,000 to South Germany.

Violent shocks of earthquake were felt at Darmstadt this forenoon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The corporation of the city of London, yesterday, subscribed £2,000 for the relief of the inhabitants of Paris.

[illegible]

ITALY.

[illegible]

AUSTRIA.

[illegible]

TURKEY.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The report that the Turks are about to form a camp at Shumla, threatening Roumania, is denied on credible authority.

WEST INDIES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

"Must be Sold" AT ROSS & GOSSAGE'S

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SUITS, JACKETS, FURS, UNDERWEAR, &c., &c., &c.,

All first-class goods. If you want them here is a chance to buy them

CHEAP!

AT 106 & 108 STATE-ST., AND 56 and 58 Washington-st.

FIRE INSURANCE.

IMPORTANT To Merchants

ALFRED JAMES & CO., Insurance Agency, 114 LaSalle-st.

[illegible]

ALFRED JAMES & CO., Agents.

COAL.

COAL.

WILMINGTON COAL, Screened and Delivered, $5.50 PER TON.

CHICAGO AND WILMINGTON COAL COMPANY, No. 2 West Van Buren-st. A. L. SWEET, Supt.

TAILORING.

Remember ELY'S ELEGANT Garments for GENTLEMEN, made during remainder of February, 10 per cent off from his LOWEST Cash figures. Wedding outfits a specialty. 3 & 4 WASHINGTON-ST. ESTABLISHED 1854.

PATENTS.

PATENTS. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN. MUNN & CO.

[illegible]

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

[illegible]

MUNN & CO. 37 Park Row N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Beef and Mutton, on Hoof or Block, for Arizona.

[illegible]

MEDFORD RUM.

LAWRENCE'S MEDFORD RUM.

DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS, Only manufacturers of MEDFORD RUM, THE BEST RUM IN THE STATES.

[illegible]

Daniel Lawrence & Sons.

GENERAL NOTICES.

AN INDEPENDENT FORTUNE IN SIX MONTHS.

[illegible]

E. D. MILTON, 599 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

POSTPONED.

[illegible]

AN OUNCE OF GOLD

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

1820 [illegible] 1870

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

[illegible]

Masonic.

[illegible]

JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

HATS.

HATS. A great variety of Gents' Hats, Spring Fashions, just received at 115 Lake-st BISHOP & BARNES.

SHOW CASES.

BARCLAY SHOW CASES, 141 STATE-ST.

Having purchased of the Patentee, John H. Fraser, the "exclusive right" for the Western States to manufacture and sell the Mansard or bevel front Show Case, I hereby warn all persons from making, selling, or buying of others the above described Show Cases UNDER THE FULL PENALTY OF THE LAW. DAN'L BARCLAY.

WANTED.

Special Partner With $25,000 to $30,000

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

INGLESIDE SEMINARY, 1332 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

[illegible]

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 81 and 83 Wabash-av.

The next Session of this School begins on Monday, Feb. 13, 1871.

HOTELS.

ANDERSON'S EUROPEAN HOTEL Dearborn-st., Opposite the Post Office.

[illegible]

ROOMS, - - - - $1.00 PER DAY

[illegible]

WANTED.

A HOUSE WANTED.

[illegible] Address O. FREDERICKS, Tribune office.

To Woolen Manufacturers & Merchants.

[illegible]

WOODS AND VENEERS.

H. PARKER & CO., Successors to PARKER & SLEEPER, Importers, Manufacturers of, and Dealers in VENEERS Of Foreign and Native Woods, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR CIGAR BOXES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND. 10, 12, 14 Travers, 133, 135, 137 Portland-st., BOSTON, MASS.

BANKING.

THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO. SAVINGS BANK, 60 North Clark-St., Cor. of Michigan.

[illegible]

PROFESSIONAL.

Dr. J. B. WALKER, [illegible] EYE AND EAR.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

The Propeller St. Joseph Will leave for MILWAUKEE, TWO RIVERS, &c. this (Saturday) evening at 7 o'clock.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL. WHITE BROTHERS & CO.

[illegible]

REMOVAL. PALMER, FULLER & CO.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

[illegible]

WAR CLAIMS SETTLED

[illegible]

SCALES.

FORSYTH'S U. S. STANDARD SCALES,

[illegible]

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

[illegible]

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPO[RT] OF THE UNITED STATES Life Insurance C[o.] In the City of New York, Jan. 1, 187[1]. JOHN E. DE WITT, Preside[nt].

[illegible]

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

BANKER BROS. & GREE[N] General Agents and Managers [illegible] CHICAGO, ILL.

BRICK MACHINE.

UNITED STATES Brick Machine Comp[any]

[illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN

[illegible]

IRON AND IRON RAILS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWA[Y] OF CANADA.

Old Rails and Wrought Scra[p] Iron for Sale.

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

Rates of Subscription (payable in advance). [illegible]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1871.

OUR QUESTIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The correspondence between Sir Edward Thornton and Secretary Fish indicates that at last a step has been taken toward the settlement of the Alabama claims. Lord Granville first proposes through Mr. Thornton the appointment of a joint high commission, to be composed of members named by each government, to treat and discuss the questions arising between the two countries relative to fisheries and the relations of the United States to Her Majesty's possessions in America (the Northwestern boundary question). Mr. Fish replies, suggesting that no complete adjustment of difficulties between the two countries could be had unless the Alabama claims are included. Lord Granville replies that his government would cheerfully consent to include those claims, provided the claims of British subjects against the American Government, growing out of the recent war, are included.

To this Mr. Fish replies, expressing the President's assent that any such claims growing out of the recent war should be referred, provided they are presented by the governments of the respective claimants. To this no reply is yet published. The correspondence as published, therefore, is not complete. The allusion to claims of British subjects against the Government of the United States for acts committed during the war, perhaps, refers to the Confederate cotton loan, and President Grant's reply was intended to require that this loan of Englishmen to the Confederacy, if made the basis of a claim, should be fathered and acknowledged by the British Government as one of its own bantlings, or should not be brought before the commission at all. The acceptance of this condition by Earl Granville is not included in the correspondence, but as the cable states that the Commissioners on the part of England are already appointed, it may be assumed that this condition is accepted. The matters referred to the commission comprise, therefore, the fisheries question, the Alabama claims, the San Juan or Northwestern boundaries question, and, probably, the claims of Canada for Fenian raids, with our own counter claims for Confederate raids from Canada, and the Confederate cotton loan claims. It by no means follows, from the submission of these claims to the commission, that any greater credit is thereby given them, but simply, that unless they are granted by the commission, they shall forever thereafter be regarded as barred and disallowed. A claim must come before the commission in order to be denied, as certainly as to be granted. We see no foundation, therefore, for the position taken in executive session of the Senate that the terms of the commission were too broad in permitting such claims as the Fenian raid and Confederate loan claims to come before it at all. If it is desirable to set them at rest, it is desirable to bring them before the commission. The present commission differs from that proposed by the Johnson-Clarendon treaty in the fact that, under that treaty, the commission was to have the power of arbitration to determine these differences, while, under the present arrangement, they will merely discuss the questions at issue, and agree upon a proposition for settlement, which must then be embodied in a treaty of settlement, and ratified or rejected by the respective governments. The work of the commission will be made known, therefore, to the people, and will come up for full discussion in both countries before either will be bound by it.

The Commissioners on the part of England are Earl de Grey and Ripon, Sir John Rose, Sir John A. Macdonald, Mr. Bernard, Professor of International Law at Oxford, and Minister Thornton. Those on the part of the United States are Secretary Fish, Minister Schenck, Justice Nelson of the Supreme Court, ex-Attorney General Hoar, and Senator Williams. The appointment on behalf of both countries is a very strong one, and any conclusions to which so able a commission may arrive can hardly fail to be satisfactory to the people and governments of both nations. We may, therefore, at last, congratulate the country that these long-pending difficulties are in progress toward a settlement. The sufferers by the depredations of the Alabama and other rebel cruisers in particular, having now waited for from seven to nine years, will at least enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that a tribunal has been created with powers to discuss their claims, if not to decide them. But we anticipate that neither the decision nor the payment of the claims will now be unreasonably delayed.

THE LAST LAND SWINDLE.

The latest form of land swindling has just been put in form by a bill which passed the House of Representatives a week ago. It will be remembered that any citizen, male or female, 21 years of age, may select a quarter section of the land of the United States, and, after occupying the same five years, be entitled to a patent therefor, free of charge. Under this wise and beneficent system there were entered during the last year no less than 23,118 farms of 160 acres each, making an aggregate of 3,698,880 additional acres put under cultivation. This mode of disposing of the public lands is not popular with the land-grabbing monopolies or speculators. They receive no special profit from it. Therefore, they procured the passage of a bill which provides that every private soldier and officer who served ninety days in the late war, and was honorably discharged, and every seaman, marine, officer, or other person who served ninety days in the navy, shall be entitled to enter and receive a patent for 160 acres of land, including the alternate or reserved sections along the lines of railroads, under the Homestead law, which law is modified to this extent: That the person, after locating his homestead, shall have twelve months' time in which to commence occupation; that the time such person served in the army or navy shall be deducted from the time required to perfect title; that the person having made his location, may assign, within twelve months, the same to any other person, who will succeed to the rights of the original grantor. In case of the death of a soldier, his widow, if unmarried, or his minor children, and all persons now receiving pensions for wounds or disabilities, will be entitled to all the privileges of the act. Any assignee or holder of a certificate, upon occupying the land for two years, will be entitled to a patent therefor, free of charge.

The number of persons entitled, under this act, has been ascertained by the Committee on Lands to be 2,245,650, and the amount of land thus granted will be 359,303,440 acres, equal to 573,913 square miles, or ten times as large as the State of Illinois. After the Mexican war lands were granted to the volunteers, and the result was that not one warrant in five hundred was located by the soldiers or their heirs, not 10 per cent by purchasers for occupancy, the rest all falling into the hands of speculators.

The effect of this bill, if it becomes a law, will be to throw this immense body of land into the hands of speculators. When Congress, a few years ago, made donations to aid all agricultural colleges, the scrip sold for an average of 80 cents an acre, [illegible]

[illegible] object the issue of certificates for this immense body of land to a class of persons who do not want it for settlement, and who, under the terms of the bill, must sell it within twelve months. The effect, therefore, will be to force on the market a body of land scrip, which will not sell for more than ten or fifteen cents an acre, and enable capitalists or corporations, or land monopolists, to purchase the whole amount, and sell it out hereafter to actual settlers. A soldier receiving a certificate of location, must occupy or sell within twelve months; he must locate it in person or by attorney, at a cost, say, $10; to prove his claim will cost him $5 more; if he sell at twenty cents an acre, he will receive for his certificate $32, leaving him precisely, for his farm, $16. But the scrip will not average that price, because the sale of the whole must take place within twelve months after location.

The bill will, of course, stop instantly all sale of public land to settlers and others. It will arrest settlement under the Homestead law, because it will withdraw every acre of public land now surveyed, or which can be surveyed during the next twenty-five years, from occupancy by settlers, and force every man wanting a farm to purchase, from the holders of this scrip, one of these certificates of location. The bill destroys the present wise and beneficent homestead system, and transfers to speculators the control and ownership of the public lands of the United States for the next thirty years.

A more profligate bill never passed Congress. It is more iniquitous than the land grants to railroads. It excludes the actual settlers from the land, or compels them to purchase from the speculator. It enables any railroad company to purchase the certificates of the alternate sections along its line at a nominal cost, thus giving them absolute proprietorship of the entire body of land traversed by their road. It exceeds in enormity all the land swindles yet perpetrated, and is not redeemed because it falsely professes to do all this for the soldiers and sailors.

VANDERBILT'S VICTIMS.

To get at the real causes of a railroad disaster there is always a three-fold difficulty. First, there are seldom, if ever, any disinterested, outside spectators, who, from a safe position, look calmly on and, watching from causes to effects, can give a clear and connected statement of all the incidents of the catastrophe. Second, the passengers, suddenly aroused to the sense of peril, are so absorbed, even if they do not lose all self-control, in the urgent necessity of immediate effort to save their own and the lives of others, that they can only, in the obscurity of their position within the cars, see results, and cannot trace them to causes. Third, the employes of the road, if they understand both cause and effect, are tempted, in their subsequent testimony, to say nothing that shall criminate themselves or their employers, and instinctively attempt to make it appear that the catastrophe was one which they could not foresee, and, therefore, could not guard against. But, nevertheless, it sometimes happens that there are passengers who are cool and collected enough to discern at a glance the pivotal point on which all the circumstances of the case turn, whose clear statement of that point cannot be covered up by the interested testimony of officials, but which is really the key to all the obscurity in which these officials endeavor to involve the whole transaction. It is precisely this conjunction of witnesses that enlighten us on the railroad slaughter at New Hamburg on Monday night.

Mr. Jaycox, of Syracuse, says, in the statement which he furnished to the Albany *Argus*: "A general rush was made for the car doors, when Mr. Edward A. Moore, *who seemed to have more presence of mind than the rest*, sung out to the passengers to keep cool, and telling them not to crowd the car doors so that no one could get out. This seemed to have a good effect, and each passenger settled back, willing to take his turn." Here, evidently, was an observer who so kept his senses about him as to control everybody else, and whose testimony, therefore, would be worth having. Accordingly, on turning to Mr. Moore's statement, we find that his first act was, when the collision occurred, to look out of the window and take in, at a glance, the whole situation, and then to make immediate inquiries as to the causes of that situation. His statement is perfectly clear and collected, bears the strongest internal evidence of its truthfulness, and taken in connection with the testimony of the conductor, Underwood, before the Coroner's jury, is a perfect elucidation of that which needed precisely such an explanation. Here is what Mr. Moore says:

"When that concussion came he looked out of the window of the car, and saw a train of cars standing on the down track, the rear car of which was about 100 feet south of the rear car on the up train. That train or an engine attached to it, and it appeared to have an engine on the other side of the cow-catcher as a sort of a pusher, which was on the other side of the break. He saw that the engine hauled back a portion of that train toward New Hamburg, having unhitched from those that were burning; and *that the disaster was caused by the breaking of an axle on the hind truck of one of the barrel cars; and that they discovered it just after they came through the* [illegible] *it being a down grade, that they found it impossible to stop the train until it struck the drawbridge*, where it spread the track, and two or three oil cars ran off on the up track. And just then this express train came along, and the collision occurred."

In other words, he saw at once what had happened in all its details, and then turned, at once, into a careful investigation of the cause. Two or three cars had been thrown on the up track, because the train had struck the drawbridge; it had struck the drawbridge, because, when it was discovered that an axle of one of the cars was broken, the train was going with such velocity on a down grade that it was impossible to stop it. Now, why was it going at such velocity? And why was it impossible to stop it? Let us turn to the conductor's testimony to learn, both from what he says and what he does not say.

His testimony is confused and sometimes contradictory, but we learn these five important facts:

1. The train was twenty-five cars long and was on a down grade.
2. There were only three brakemen on the train—one on the engine, and two on the caboose.
3. There should have been a brakeman at the middle of the train, but there was none, because no place is provided for one to stand there.
4. There was no bell-cord by which to warn the engineer in case of danger.
5. The conductor could only signal the engineer by dropping a white light. But whether the engineer saw this signal, the conductor does not know; neither does the conductor know whether the engineer reversed his engine or not.

The conductor, it is true, stated that they were not running at great speed. But we put that one assertion against these five admissions, namely: That his train was a long one on a down grade; that the number of brakemen was insufficient, and not in proper position to act effectively; that the conductor could not signalize the engineer unless he should chance to see a dropped light; and that it is not known that he saw and reversed his engine and whistled to put on the brakes. The inevitable conclusion is, that the engineer saw no signal; that the engine was not reversed; that all the brakes that could be were not applied; and that Mr. Moore is right—that the train was running with the great velocity of a down grade, and by the broken axle was run off the track and into the drawbridge at that precise moment when the express train came thundering along, unwarned, unchecked, and the hissing coals of its locomotive dashed into the great tanks of explosive oil, and wrapped a whole carload of human beings in a boiling liquid fire and sudden death. There is no other explanation of this great crime, which is called an accident; of that explanation it is only to be said that it shows the management of the Hudson River Railroad to be in infamous and cruel disregard of human life—that utter indifference of all humane considerations and the rights of other people, which has always characterized its principal owner, Cornelius Vanderbilt. For it is not only that this criminal carelessness and inefficiency existed on this particular occasion, as the testimony of the conductor shows, but that carelessness and inefficiency are [illegible]

[illegible] ard, without time-tables, with no sufficient stands for brakemen, without brakemen enough to man the brakes, with no signal bell-ropes, and with the indifference and carelessness and disregard of all relations to the rest of the world that properly belong to a harmless ox team in the solitude of the plains. It is not strange that the people along the line of such a railroad, dependents, no doubt, many of them, upon the road itself, and influenced by the spirit which governs it, should drag about the dead bodies of the victims of such a tragedy as this at New Hamburg without regard to common decency; should rifle their clothing and their baggage, and make a mockery of their calamity. Nor have we any reason to suppose that a Legislature, which had no other feeling or sympathy about it than an anxiety lest it should have affected their party majority by the killing of a member, will think it worth while to make this monstrous management of a railroad King a subject of legislative action—unless, indeed, it were to compel him to buy them up. But, at least, we can appeal to the public indignation against a railroad system which, to gigantic frauds and unscrupulous knavery, is adding a disregard of life and the common rights of travellers that is as cruel as the atrocity of secret assassination, without the possibility of its being checked by an appeal to personal responsibility.

THE TENNESSEE.

We do not understand why the government at Washington should not authoritatively state what cause there is for anxiety in regard to the Tennessee, or why, if there is not much, if any, cause for anxiety, they should not relieve that which has grown up within the past three days. The fact that the Tennessee has not been heard from is, in itself, no real cause of anxiety whatever. In the first place, her course from New York to the Bay of Samana would be out of the track of vessels bound to or from the West Indies, and the chances, therefore, of her being spoken on the outward voyage would be few. Then, in the second place, she might have arrived in the Bay of Samana a fortnight ago, and even remain there a fortnight longer, without her arrival being reported, inasmuch as the intercourse between that remote portion of the island of San Domingo and the rest of the world is very infrequent, and then only by small sailing vessels. These are much more likely, when they sail at all, to sail direct for the United States or for Europe than they are for Havana, and if one should happen to leave within a week or ten days after the arrival of the Tennessee, for Boston or New York, we may give such vessel another week to reach this country, without being anxious about her. But if the Tennessee is to be reported out by a chance sailing vessel from the Bay of Samana to Havana, and thence by telegraph to this country, we may not hear of her for a month or two months. Under ordinary circumstances, therefore, we are making ourselves unhappy about the Tennessee on very small provocation.

But, if the circumstances are extraordinary, the case wears another aspect. If the Tennessee was ordered to touch at Havana, which is a long distance out of her way, she ought to have been there and her arrival reported by telegraph nearly three weeks ago. Why does not the government let the country know whether she was so ordered or not? Or, if the government ordered some other vessel to be at the Bay of Samana, to sail thence immediately for Havana on the arrival of the Tennessee, that she might be reported by telegraph, then we ought to have heard of her ten or twelve days ago. Was this the fact or not? Why does not the government announce distinctly either that such an arrangement was made to report the arrival out of the Tennessee, or that it was not made? For, if it was, or if that vessel was ordered to touch at Havana, then there is good ground for anxiety in not hearing of her; but if she was not to touch at Havana, and the report of her arrival in the Bay of Samana depends on the ordinary chances, then there is no good ground for anxiety, and there need be none if we do not hear of her till she fires a salute again in New York harbor. So far as we can judge of the case, the only real cause for anxiety is the silence of the government.

THE NEW BRIDEWELL BILL.

Mr. Campbell has presented a bill to the Legislature to establish houses of correction, to take the places of the ordinary city prisons, known as bridewells. The bill has been published in THE TRIBUNE in full. Its general object and provisions are proper and commendable, and the bill evinces considerable care in its preparation. The reform it proposes is highly desirable, and some such act is necessary. There are, however, certain provisions which will have to be modified. It is not necessary to make any radical change in the criminal law of the State, nor is it desirable to establish unusually severe penalties for comparatively trifling offences; and, above all, the exigencies ought to be very great when the Legislature should seek to deprive any person of rights and privileges secured by the constitution, and as old as Magna Charta. The twelfth section of the bill provides that it

"shall be the duty of every court, Justice of the Peace, police, and other magistrate, * * * authorized by law to sentence or commit any person to the County Jail of said county as vagrants, common drunkards, disorderly persons, common prostitutes, or for assault and battery, petty larceny or other offences punishable by imprisonment in the County Jail, or by virtue of any final sentence of conviction, except for contempt, to sentence such person to be committed in the said House of Correction, there to be received, kept, and employed, according to law."

The thirteenth section authorizes "any Justice of the Peace, Police Justice, or other magistrate," in all cases of vagrancy before such Justice or magistrate, to commit the accused for a term not exceeding one year. Escapes are punishable in the same way, but for double the original term of imprisonment.

The eighteenth section authorizes the Common Council to punish violations of its ordinances, by "fine or imprisonment," or both, in the discretion of the magistrate; the fine not to exceed $500, nor the imprisonment, at hard labor, to exceed two years.

Imprisonment at labor for six months, one year, or eighteen months, or two years, is rather severe, if not excessive, punishment for offences classed as petty. Grand larceny and manslaughter may be punished by imprisonment of one or two years in the Penitentiary, at the discretion of the jury, and we think that to punish assault and battery, common drunkenness, disorderly conduct, petty pilfering, and vagrancy (often another name for poverty), with the same rigor as felony, is questionable. But where does the Legislature get the power to authorize a Justice of the Peace to commit any person to prison for any term, for any offence, without a previous conviction before some court of criminal jurisdiction in the manner prescribed by law? The constitution expressly declares that no person shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law, and the ninth section of the Bill of Rights declares "that, in *all* criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend, in person or by counsel, to demand the nature and cause of accusation, and to have a copy thereof, and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offence is alleged to have been committed." This provision cannot be evaded; it has always been the law in this State, and, even if the Legislature had the power, ought not to be changed.

The nicest limit to which the law has been extended to punish offences against municipal regulations, or petty crimes, has been to authorize the magistrate to proceed against the accused in the form of an action of debt for the recovery of the penalty, and, in case of failure to pay the fine, to imprison in the Bridewell for a certain number of days, equal, at fifty cents per day, to the amount of the fine. But there has never been any power in any court to imprison any person as a punishment, unless the party has been tried and convicted in the regular form by a court of competent jurisdiction. There has been no time when an inmate of our Bridewell might not come forth upon paying the fine. The proposed law will have to be changed in this particular, or it will be [illegible]

It is to be regretted, also, that, while this [illegible] class of criminals that our municipal authorities have to deal with.

The Supreme Court of this State have refused to grant a *mandamus* against the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company in the case of Hempstead *vs.* that corporation. This was a warehouse case, differing in some particulars from the Vincent case, where a *mandamus* was granted compelling the road to deliver grain to plaintiff's warehouse—the same being connected with the railway by a switch and track which the railway company had the right to use. In the Hempstead case, it was alleged, by the railway defendant, that its track terminated at Madison street, whereas the warehouse of plaintiff was located some distance north of Madison street. It was affirmed by plaintiff that the railway had the right to use the track north of Madison street, and that it did, in fact, send its cars to plaintiff's elevator to deliver coal, and also to carry away grain and other property.

The full text of the decision will probably be received in a day or two, and we shall then know what is the present law on the subject, and what additional laws are needed. The case has been on the docket of the Supreme Court ever since October, 1868, and was once decided, and then ordered to a reargument before the new bench.

We understand that, in the separate action which Mr. Hempstead brought against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, the writ of *mandamus* was granted as to the Northwestern Railway proper, and refused as to the Galena Division, the former having a connection with complainant's elevator, and the latter not.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

A boy aged about 11 years, son of Dr. A. C. McDill, who resides near Reed's Church, in Greenville Precinct, while playing with a pistol in Biggsville, last Tuesday, accidentally shot himself through the body in the region of the stomach. It was not expected that he would recover.

—The Bureau County *Republican* of Feb. 9 says: "Mrs. Julia Ann Lowther, of Malden, committed suicide, on Tuesday, by hanging herself; and the jury called to investigate the matter gave it as their opinion that the cause of this rash act grew out of trouble occasioned by the intemperance of her husband."

—The Chester *Clarion* of Feb. 2 says: "We stated last week that, in the judgment of those well informed, the peach crop was destroyed in this section. Since our last issue, a close examination, made by Philip Schoen, in his orchard, which occupies an exposed position, reveals the gratifying fact that not one bud in ten is killed, even of Scott's early variety, which is the most sensitive of that fruit. Mr. Schoen is well posted in fruit-growing, and he states that, if the live buds are spared, enough fruit will be forthcoming to crush the trees this season. It is positively asserted, however, that the crop in the vicinity of Centralia, Mount Vernon, DuQuoin, Richview, and other points, is an entire failure, and in many orchards the trees are killed."

IOWA.

It is stated in the Marshalltown *Times* that $100,000 of the local subscription to the Iowa Central Railroad remains unpaid.

—On the 5th inst. John Bigelow, residing ten miles northwest of Fort Dodge, on Lizard Creek, came back from church in apparent good health, took a seat at the dinner table, asked a blessing, and immediately fell from his chair dead! He was about 50 years old, and leaves a wife and one child.

—Judge O. C. Wightman, of Burlington, committed suicide on the 4th inst., by hanging himself in his office. From the appearance of his body, it was evident that he had choked himself to death by main force—his knees almost touching the floor. He was born in New York in 1818, and had been a resident of Burlington since 1842. He had held the offices of Clerk of the District Court, County Judge, &c. Intemperance was the cause of the suicide.

WISCONSIN.

Peter Spang, of Dodgeville, has found a mine of chalk a few miles from that place.

—A young lady recently visited the Racine lighthouse to witness a storm. She got enough of the fun, for a storm arose that kept her a prisoner for five days.

MISSOURI.

A Missouri lady waved a red flag, stopped the train, and asked the conductor for a chew of tobacco for her old man.

OHIO.

The Stark *Democrat* says: "In our marriage notices will be found that of Mr. Jacob and Rebecca Kaufman. The same parties were joined in lawful wedlock, near fifty years ago, in Pennsylvania, and lived together several years and had three or four children. Mr. Kaufman became quite dissipated, caused by family trouble, and separation by divorce was the result. He moved to Canton some thirty-five years ago, and married a worthy woman, with whom he lived agreeably till last September, when she died. By this lady he had no children. One of his sons, by his first and third, has lived with his father for many years, and his stepmother treating him as her own. Mr. Kaufman is a worthy old gentleman, about 75 years of age now, and his wife many years younger."

THE TERRITORIES.

An inhabitant of Arizona City, Arizona, has sent General Spinner a note of the denomination of one dollar, in a very penitent letter, in which he confesses to have swindled his country out of that amount of money during the late war, and adds that "I have had this money a-troubling my mind a long time."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Manchester, N. H., must be a dull place. It has had but one alarm of fire in seven years.

—There is a firm in Lowell which sells from 40,000 to 50,000 live shiners a year, for bait for pickerel and trout-fishing.

—The New York Sorosis has taken to amusing itself with amateur theatricals.

—The California pitcher plant, is said to resemble in shape the upraised body of an excited cobra. It possesses an extraordinary attraction for insects, especially flies, who enter the hollow body, and, being unable to extricate themselves, die there.

—A Harrisburg lady oiled her children's hair, preparatory to sending them to Sabbath school, with a highly perfumed preparation of croton oil. The children were badly poisoned, but will recover.

—For a city of its size—it has at present a population of about 90,000—Frankfort-on-the-Main is said to be the wealthiest in the world. Over a hundred of its citizens (merchants and bankers) are reported to be worth more than $5,000,000 each.

—The Legislature of Delaware is evidently shutting down on the divorce business. Thus far thirty-one applications have been made, and only six granted. Three are still pending, and the remainder have been rejected.

—In the fire which destroyed 600 singing birds in New York, the other evening, a gifted parrot was heard ejaculating, "Polly wants a drink." When the wires grew too hot and scorched his feet, he attempted to seek relief by clinging with his bill to the roof. But this, too, was untenable and burned his tongue, so he let go and dropped to the bottom of his cage, hoarsely uttering: "You know how it is yourself!"

—Some benevolent young wealthy ladies of Boston have made up a fund of $1,000, the interest of which is to be devoted to taking the inmates of the Home for Aged and Indigent Females out to ride occasionally on pleasant afternoons.

—The Massachusetts statutes allow a guardian to take an infant ward from its mother at will, no matter how capable she may be; even if he simply wishes to spite and annoy her, no court in the Commonwealth can interfere. The Boston *Times* says that a guardian incensed at a mother, and wishing simply to wound her feelings, has recently taken advantage of this law and torn her children from her.

—Mr. Eggleston informs the New York Lyceum of Natural History that he has examined a sample of the supposed new mineral found near Lake Superior—an alloy of nickel and silver, twenty-five parts nickel—and considered it merely a mixture, such as is often found in Germany. He has also examined the supposed sample of meerschaum from Rhode Island, and found it to be common clay.

—A man was fined $50 in Baltimore, on Saturday, for acting as an apothecary without having obtained a certificate, as required by the State law. The act, which was passed a year ago, does not affect persons having a diploma from any college or school of pharmacy.

—The North End mission, at Boston, which commenced its labors a few years ago in a single room of a large five-story block, surrounded by dens of infamy, is now about to occupy the whole building, and the former occupants have been cleared out and the rooms renovated for that purpose. The mission is not limited to any particular line of philanthropy, but provides for reclaiming fallen women, and feeding, clothing, and instructing the poor, especially children. There are also industrial schools two days in the week, one for adults. Among the recent gifts in aid of the cause is ten thousand dollars and a farm of eighty acres in the town of Medfield, Massachusetts.

—The New Orleans *Republican* says that, a few days ago, as a boy 15 years old was wandering along Tchoupitoulas street, in that city, which was deeply flooded at the time, he suddenly felt an acute pain in one of his feet, and, raising it to the surface, saw a conger eel follow, and felt it bite him again. He soon grew very sick, and was carried to his home and attended promptly by a physician, but died the next day.

—In San Francisco the heathen Chinee splits half-dollars, scoops a cavity, fills it with lead, and then joins the two pieces with an ingenuity which deceives the most expert.

—Ostrich-breeding, it is stated, is now a regular branch of farming industry at the Cape of Good Hope, where extensive yards and runs for this class of mammoth poultry have been established. At Grahamstown there is a large breeding farm, where ostriches are raised for their feathers. [illegible]

—The population of Roumania is very mixed, consisting of Wallachs, Hungarians, Germans, Bulgarians, native Jews, and Gypsies. Of these races the first named is the most numerous. These Wallachs belong for the most part to the Greek Church, [illegible] had been thrashed by one of his parishioners, whose Sunday he had stolen. The Wallachs are good soldiers, splendid in physique, and almost unrivalled as thieves.

—The New York *Sun* of February 8 says: "On Saturday morning, the messenger of the Chatham National Bank was sent, by the cashier, to several banks in Wall street, to collect bonds and notes representing fully $20,000. He placed the valuables in a large leather pocket-book, which he deposited in the inside pocket of his coat. While passing down Nassau street, he was rudely jostled by two well-dressed, middle-aged men, but he thought nothing of it until, arriving at the Post Office, where he had several letters to mail, he felt for his pocket-book, and found it missing. The messenger hastened back to the bank and told of his loss. Payment on the notes and checks was stopped, and two private detectives were detailed to make inquiries. The bank officials kept the loss as dark as possible, in hopes of obtaining a clue to the thieves. Yesterday morning, at about 11 o'clock, a prominent Broadway merchant quietly entered the bank, and, without a word of explanation, handed over to one of the clerks the identical pocket-book stolen from the messenger, with its contents intact."

PERSONAL.

Professor Huxley has been elected President of the "Birmingham and Midland Institute," England. He succeeds Charles Dickens.

—Governor English heads a petition to the City Council of New Haven to allow the running of the street cars on Sunday.

—It is stated that Mr. Denison, the long-time Speaker of the English House of Commons, intends to resign soon after the meeting of Parliament; and candidates for the place are already mentioned.

—The members of the Tennessee Legislature have contributed a fund for a portrait of Governor Senter, and he has designated J. T. Fisher, of Knoxville, to paint it.

—The Rev. Dr. McVicar, of Montreal, has received an offer of $6,000 a year to come to the United States. His salary at the Montreal college is $2,000.

—On Saturday, Jan. 2, the little daughter of Captain Ely Sperry, of Woodbury, Conn., and his son, 10 years old, died of scarlet fever. On Thursday, Feb. 2, his wife died suddenly of heart disease. He had one little son left, a boy of 4 years, but on Friday, Feb. 3, he, too, fell a victim of the fever.

—The Rev. J. King has been holding protracted meetings at the Lutheran Church in Poestenkill, and on Sunday, with the thermometer at 10 deg. below zero, he had a hole broken in the ice, and eight of his flock were baptized.

—An exchange says that Speaker John T. Bunch, of the Kentucky House, sheds a bottle of ink every time he writes his name. The dot he puts at the end of his autograph is exactly the length of a Congress penknife with the blades open at both ends.

—The champion "knitist" of Vermont is Mrs. L. H. Orcutt, of South Barton, who knit in nine hours nine double mittens, men's size.

—The other day, a man named Casteel, in Rankin County, Miss., employed a colored workman to make him a pair of boots, which were to have been completed on Monday night; in fact, he threatened to kill him for any failure. Of course, they were not completed on Monday night, as Casteel might have known. But he kept his promise, and shot the derelict shoemaker in the back of the head, inflicting a fatal wound. Casteel has been arrested, but it is doubtful if he will be convicted, as the witnesses of the deed have all fled.

—The Natchez (Miss.) *Courier* says: "Death has taken from our midst, in the person of Abram D. Holenberg, a soldier who has not only survived the 'Lost Cause,' but who, after the battle of Mier, on the 25th and 26th of December, 1842—in the days of Sam Houston, when every tenth man captured was shot—in drawing lots for life, drew a white bean. The decimation took place by drawing black and white beans from a mug. The white signified exemption, and the black ones death. One hundred and fifteen white beans were placed in the bottom of a mug, and seventeen black ones placed upon the top of them. The bones of his less fortunate companions now lie bleaching upon the plains of Salado."

POLITICAL.

William F. Niblack, who represents the First Indiana District in Congress, is the man most spoken of for Democratic candidate for next Governor of Indiana. The election does not occur until the fall of 1872.

—It is intimated that Mrs. Blanche Ames, the daughter of General Butler, has been chiefly instrumental in inducing that rugged soldier and stout-hearted politician to father the report on "Woman Suffrage."

—The New York *Herald* says: "There are now seventy-two Postmistresses in the United States who receive salaries of $1,000 and upward, besides women in minor Post Offices. The Postmistress at Louisville, Ky., receives $4,000; at Richmond, Va., $4,000; at Springfield, Ohio, $3,000. The offices filled by women are reported at Washington as among the best managed under the Government."

—Mr. Joseph Holden writes a letter to the Washington *Chronicle*, which represents political affairs in North Carolina to be almost hopelessly bad. He asserts that recent legislation has been wholly devoted to protecting the Ku-Klux Democrats in prosecuting the Loyal Leagues, and that a member of the latter organization is not safe anywhere in the State.

—The Fort Dodge (Iowa) *Northwest* says: "We hear it stated that, while the Hon. James F. Wilson was in Washington, several weeks ago, he was tendered by the President an appointment commensurate with his high merit and undoubted popularity, but that he replied that, 'if the best office in the gift of the administration were boxed up and sent out to Fairfield by express, he would not pay the charges on it.' So 'Jim' is now simply President of the Fairfield Coal Company."

—Forney, in his "Anecdotes of Public Men," after citing the fact that Colonel Benton supported Buchanan in 1856 in opposition to his own son-in-law, adds: "Nobody was more surprised than Buchanan himself. He knew that Benton disliked him as sincerely as he esteemed General Fremont. But the matter was easily explained. The Missouri statesman believed that the Pennsylvania candidate would, if elected, be true to the great work of justice to Kansas; that he would check the design of forcing slavery into that territory, and that he would tranquilize the country by arresting the sectional tendencies of the times. He lived, like hundreds of thousands of others, to realize his mistake."

Fire Insurance in 1870.

From the New York Times, Feb. 8.

Notwithstanding the numerous fires occurring during the past year the insurance companies cannot complain of the average result of their operations in 1870. The impression has been general, not only on the part of the public, but among the underwriters themselves, that a more disastrous year, all things regarded, has not been known since 1866, when the Portland conflagration alone made itself felt by the companies to the tune of $3,500,000. Nor was this impression without a reasonable foundation; for losses by fire were in fact frequent, and the funds of the insurance offices were constantly in demand by way of indemnity. But the exceptional immunity of the companies in 1869 had enabled almost all of them to add largely to their assets, and, thus fortified, they were better able than ever before to enter upon the conflict with each other and with fate. To add to the fierceness of their struggles for business, the sudden collapse of the combination known as the National Board of Fire Underwriters took place early in the year, and left the companies free to range over the field at their own sweet will. Rates of premium were gradually reduced, until, toward the end of the year, they became in many places a mere shadow of the former rates. Competition reached the feverish point, and officers and agents of several hundred rival companies collided with each other in a style almost ferocious. And yet the year has not proved such an unprofitable year after all.

The experience of a large number of companies, covering the operations of from ten to forty years, has demonstrated that the losses in fire underwriting, taking one year with another, will average sixty per cent upon the premiums received. In other words, a company may calculate upon losing $60 of every $100 received for its policies in a series of years, and must expect to pay its expenses and dividends out of the other $40. Anything more fortunate than this is exceptional, so far as the mere underwriting part of the business is concerned. What the capital may earn has nothing to do with the question; because that would command the same interest whether invested by the corporation or by its individual owners. As the general average of expense incurred is 30 per cent upon the premium receipts, it will be seen that the margin for profit is not excessive. Hence the ups and downs of insurance stocks as an investment. Some companies are very fortunate for a time, and come out under the cloud, while others take their turn of prosperity.

The numerous fires of last year furnish a record which illustrates this variety of experience most forcibly. We find that the percentage of loss ranges all the way from 5 to 98 per cent. But when the grand average is made up, the inevitable 60 per cent makes itself apparent with all the force of an inexorable fatality. So that, on the whole, as we said at first, there is no ground of general complaint at the result of the year. And, if all the companies had been but a single corporation, their stockholders might be said to have made money. It follows that those who did not come out prosperously were either subjected to an exceptionally fiery trial or were improperly administered by their officers.

From the statistics supplied by the publishers of the *Spectator Fire Chart*, we obtain the following figures, several months in advance of the official report of the Insurance Department. They cover the returns made of all their business in 1870, by all the fire insurance companies chartered by the State of New York. Side by side we present the aggregates of the previous year:

	1870.	1869.
Number of companies	104	[illegible]
Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross assets	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fire premiums received	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross income	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fire losses paid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dividends paid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net surplus Dec. 31	[illegible]	[illegible]
Risks in force	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amount at risk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per cent of assets to liabilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per cent of losses to premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Of course, we have only room to give aggregates; those interested in knowing the condition of particular companies will find it useful to consult the chart itself.

It will be seen from the above that, although the insurance capital has been increased $1,050,000, the aggregate assets exceed those of a year ago by only $370,000; that the premium receipts of 1870 were $1,300,000 less than in 1869; that the fire losses were $1,400,000 in excess of those of the previous year, and that the net surplus of 104 companies is somewhat less than it was a year ago. These differences are all accounted for by the reduced rates of premium (which in 1870 were 75 cents per $100 on the average, but last year were less than 70 cents), and by the return of the per centage of loss to the traditional 60 per cent. When the figures of the companies of other States, doing business in New York, are reported, we will doubtless find that the [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The Chorpenning Case—Examination of its Abettors.

Frightful Demoralization Among Attorneys at the Capital.

Sketches of Creswell, Cessna, and Earle.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

The past week has been filled with that sort of small agitation which a journalist finds most difficult to define or relate. A multiplicity of little rumors, scandals, and outbreaks, which keep one excited and send him running hither and thither upon promising hints of rare information, and finally leave him with a pile of notes and a waste of documents—this is the nature of the past week's budget.

THE CHORPENNING CASE.

Made most of is the Chorpenning case, an old Post Office claim, revived after seventeen years, by an industrious jobber, and sought to be run through by manipulating the instrumentalities of legislation. It was necessary, in order to do this well, that both in the executive government and in Congress there should be partners of this job; for Mr. Chorpenning did not seek to get a direct appropriation of money from open Congress; his plan was to secure the passage of a vague act, and then, under this act, claim his money from the Post Office Department slyly, when the department would as stealthily pay it, and trust to luck, pressure, or public blindness to hush the sequel up. This sort of conspiracy is not uncommon here. A few years ago a member of Congress introduced a bill to facilitate the proof of location of land surveys. Somebody jumped up and asked the object of the bill, when the member replied, technically, that it was to promote equity in Louisiana, and merely smoothed the antique confusion of courts there. The inquisitive member said "Oh! is that all?" and resumed his seat in satisfied bliss. Yet, under that little smoothing act, a survey was made 2,000 miles from Louisiana, by which one of the most valuable pieces of property in the world was sought to be filched from its proprietors. The act, the survey, and the steal were confederate movements. Such jobs require collusion between the different powers in the government, and they are generally engineered by old lawyers, lobbyists, and clerks, who have watched for years the operations of parliamentary machinery. Most frequently some old State Legislature man, steeped in the shamelessness of State capitols, abets or begets these things, and he is apt to do so just before his periodical retirement to private life.

WHO IS CESSNA?

It is somewhat apposite in this instance, to recollect that Mr. John Cessna is about to leave Congress, that he is an old Pennsylvania Legislature man, and that he is, probably, one of the meanest specimens of a mere partisan who ever grew to opportunities of artifice. If I am correctly informed, this person did not become a Republican till the war for the Union was two-thirds over, and his chances for office, while a Democrat, were seen to be narrow. Then, suddenly passing over to the strongest side, he "moved the machinery" on the absent Congressman, and got the seat. In Congress he pressed for a good committee, and speedily made himself obscurely eminent by running in non-elected contestants on the dodge plan,—in one case passing a man in the twinkling of an eye, when Congress was busy and nobody on the qui vive. This conduct had already established the character of John Cessna before he appeared in the Chorpenning case. Judge Woodward denounced his low cunning and slyness several months ago, and he is, perhaps, the only man in Congress who is capable of championing by the same dark tactics, a dead and buried fraud like this old mail contract of Chorpenning. His defence, made in the House on Tuesday, is noticeable only for its grovelling, begging tone, and some of his stool-pigeons were prepared to stop a reply to it. Mr. Dawes showed a want of courage in not speaking more distinctly upon this subject and this man. Two of the Tennessee gang stood by to close the debate when he was done, and Cessna began by saying that he would submit to no questions. It was a cut and dried thing all through, and, if Mr. Cessna is satisfied about his character, so are we. Everybody is agreed upon it, himself included. In appearance he is a thick-set, chunky man, with big feet, features of mixed Pennsylvania Dutch and Pennsylvania Scotch extraction, the glisten of the country lawyer breaking through the ore of the boor.

CRESWELL'S PART.

The first I heard of this case was on the day Mr. Dawes exposed it. I was walking in the lobby of the House, when a Southern Senator drew me aside and said:

"Here's the Chorpenning fraud about to be investigated by Dawes. Creswell and the Post Office Ring are all up here. The Elkton law-partner of Creswell is the attorney in the case, having resigned the Assistant Postmaster Generalship to prosecute this and other claims. His name is Earle. It is a big thing, involving a hundred thousand dollars apiece all round."

Sure enough, there was the Post Office delegation, headed by Creswell, who comes to Congress oftener than any head of department, not excepting Robeson. But Creswell is a business character who loses no time in mere social skirmishing. His quick step, his alert head, and searching eye, and the positiveness of his manner, are those of a man who is familiar with legislative life, and whose administrative work is zealously committed to himself to do it. Creswell and Delano are the two ambitious men of the Cabinet, both of them appreciating riches and loving power; but Creswell is bold, while Delano is timid. They are the only two men in the Cabinet who would take large chances, yet in a different way, Delano being cunning and bland, while Creswell is dashing and leads off with a certain gambler's recklessness. You will never see Boutwell, Belknap, Akerman, or Fish compromising themselves—the two latter disdaining a peccadillo, and the two former too cautious and severe for it. But Creswell is fond of the society of sharp people. He keeps his jackal to trot round on fours of observation and fetch in the scandal of the season. Politics is nothing to him without its associations and waylayings. The convention and its packing processes, the stump and its [illegible], the cabal and [illegible], are to him part of the compensations for patriotism, and there is something in his cut, paunch, bustling stride, and rough, executive way which always reminded me of Bill Tweed, the foreman of Tammany Hall.

I prefer to express no opinion upon the exact relation and motive of Creswell in this Chorpenning matter. The burden of judgment and expression are against him, even in his own party. He has endeavored to bluster the subject away without success. The affair has become a part of the history of this administration, and not the best part. It is the first opportunity and occasion for a direct charge upon any one member of Grant's Cabinet—all previous scandal having been with inferior or bureau officers, or with the President himself and his not very bashful or nice relatives and connections. This case, regarded in all its aspects, is a part of the palpable testimonials of the period against official integrity. It does show a job, collusion, stealth, and almost plunder. He is an incredulous man who can say there is nothing in it. In one particular respect it exhibits treason in the government service. I refer to the attitude of Mr. Earle, Creswell's village partner, who accepted a high government office and kept it just long enough to find out the claims against the Postal Department, and then evacuated the office to prosecute the claims.

EARLE'S NOTIONS OF RANK.

This, in the military service, would be called spying, and its penalty would be the gallows. Yet, in the civil service, where men also take oaths, such behavior is saved from the reputation of being infamous by being so common. The country is now debating the question whether a lawyer of high talent, the brother of a Supreme Justice of the United States, ought to be defending thieves,—not for stealing, but for permission to steal more,—and thereby hiding under the learning and the ermine of the highest law the leprous name of Judge Barnard and his Erie horde. But is it much worse to see a brood of lawyers at the capital of the nation sneaking into the archives of the government under the accidents of relationship or alliance, and then deliberately selling the knowledge they thus acquire under oath to the burglars outside? These departments are full of information which a scoundrel might so arrange and alter as to make the records tally with the claims. And the man who would resign the Postmaster Generalship to become Chorpenning's pioneer has never had the proprieties of office or life made plain to him! To be a magistrate in these marble cloisters, and yet, like the sons of Eli, in the affections of the libidinous wretches round the doors! To use the password of the commandant in the interest of the enemy, to rifle the Treasury when honored and sworn to be its sentinel,—what is this but to be a rebel and to deserve a thousand times more penalties than the enemy-in-arms who gives his treason the chivalrous exposure of war?

TERRIBLE LEGAL DEMORALIZATION.

A very large proportion of the cases against the United States Government are now being pushed by the former holders of offices employed to defend the Treasury against these same cases. In the celebrated marble room of the Treasury building, a man's name is set up in gilt letters who was once Assistant Treasurer, and he has made his living almost ever since by getting people to employ him whose claims he catalogued while there, and is now running down. Around most of the bureaus here are a set of claim-lawyers who extend and thrive upon their acquaintanceship, real or affected, with the heads of bureaus. "Who runs the Land Commissioner?" is the question asked by the claimant; or "Who runs the Pension Agent?" and the answer generally brings to the light some chap or crony who lived with the office-holder before his promotion—some village chum or brother-in-law, or country partner. The legal profession is not only debasing itself; it is plundering the United States, and debauching our whole public service. Indeed, I may allege of Washington very nearly what is said of legal practice in New York, that a lawyer here is not retained for his talent or character, but for the degree of his intimacy with this or that Judge. Thus equity and administration are reduced to a social partnership, and the magistrate's flunkey is picking the pockets of the client. Here we have several relatives of the President's family practising law among his office-holders and settling claims upon their family name. Mr. Earle, the rustic law partner of the Postmaster General, is alternately magistrate and counsel on Chorpenning's case. He writes the report for Congress, and, also, the Postmaster General's decision with the same hand which he raised to take the oath, and is thus no more than a privileged conspirator. If this is not scandalous, can any [illegible] Earle. The President of the United States is looking for a policy, when this condition of things has round his feet! The Republican party asks for issues, when this issue of demoralization it has never endeavored to cleanse away! We have survived rebellion, but not treason; and war, but not decay! The banded parties are mutually bent upon perpetuating this condition of spoil as a means of political livelihood, and, if one hints at organization against both of them on the broad platform of "reform or we perish," he is heard a good deal like Noah preaching the utility of the ark. As it is tending, we shall all make common cause against the public purse,—newspapers, soldiers, lawyers, all; for that is the only live issue remaining.

GATH.

THE CHORPENNING CLAIM.

Letter of the Postmaster General to the Senate Post Office Committee.

Report on the Matter in the Senate.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4, 1871.

Hon. Alexander Ramsey, Chairman of the Post Office Committee of the Senate:

MY DEAR SIR: The Senate having referred to your committee the House resolution for the repeal of the resolution of Congress, approved July 15, 1870, I have the honor to invite at the hands of your committee a most searching investigation into all the proceedings connected with the claim of George Chorpenning, and to request that no report may be made until you can confidently speak as to my good or bad faith in respect thereof.

In justification of myself, I desire to make a brief statement.

On the 23d of September, 1869, Chorpenning presented to me, as Postmaster General, a petition, wherein he asked for a reversal of a decision made by Postmaster General Brown, and for an allowance of an additional sum of money in the way of extra compensation under the first section of the act of March 3, 1857. After hearing the argument of counsel, I gave a written decision on Oct. 12, 1869, adverse to Chorpenning, and dismissed his petition on the same ground as that assumed by my predecessors, Messrs. Holt, Blair, and Randall—namely, that the case had already been decided by Postmaster General Brown and should not be disturbed without further legislation. This I declared to be a final disposition of the case, so far as I was concerned, and [illegible] that I should never again during my term of office be called upon to consider it. But, by a joint resolution of Congress, approved July 15, 1870, the Postmaster General was directed to investigate and adjust not only the claims of Chorpenning, under the first section of the act of 1857, on the basis of compensation allowed by said act for the regular service, but also a certain other claim growing out of the curtailment and annulment of his contract on route 12,801, on the basis of the agreement with the Postmaster General for that service. This act was mandatory, and enjoined upon me the laborious and disagreeable task of investigating and adjusting certain long-standing claims in a prescribed manner, at a fixed compensation, and according to the affidavits and proof on file in the House of Representatives, in 1857. I was made the mere accounting officer, and was charged with the adjustment of Chorpenning's claims under the act of 1857, according to unalterable and arbitrary rules.

As soon as able, I reluctantly proceeded to discharge my duty to the best of my ability. The result of my labors I present to you in the form of a report. It fully details the manner of my decision and the reasons therefor.

Having given to the subject the best ability and study I could command, I sent for Mr. J. N. Davis, one of the most upright, laborious, and competent of my subordinates, and submitted to him my report for his careful revision. He returned it at the end of a day with but one objection. His point was, that I had erred in allowing for extra service prior to the 1st of July, 1852, at the rate of $30,000 per annum, rather than at the old contract price of $14,000 per annum. I answered that I had already carefully considered that point, and was obliged to overrule his objection. This I felt constrained to do in obedience to the very words of the law. If, however, I had adopted Mr. Davis' suggestion, it would have made a difference of about $4,000 or $5,000 in the amount of award.

I concluded my official connection with the case by formally filing my report in the department on the 23d of December last, where it has ever since remained, subject to inspection and examination. It was not until the 7th day of January that a copy of it was transmitted to the Sixth Auditor. I never signed any warrant, draft, order, or other authority for its payment, or directed or commanded any other officer to do so. On the contrary, I sent for Judge Martin, the Sixth Auditor, and his chief clerk, Mr. McGrew, and after telling them of the magnitude and character of the claim, cautioned them to make a thorough examination into the whole subject before taking any step toward its payment. I objected to its payment out of the regular appropriations for the postal service, because no estimate had been made for it under any of the heads thereof, and insisted that if paid at all it should be paid out of the general treasury. There was no concealment or attempt at concealment—no effort to hasten its payment, or to cover up its magnitude. So far from being surprised at the publicity which has been given to my report, I can conscientiously say it is precisely what I expected. In the belief that the case would be thoroughly canvassed after it left my hands, I took the time, which I could ill spare from my other duties, to prepare the above-mentioned report. That report was made according to my best judgment, without fear, favor, or affection, and under the operation of the laws which fettered my action. I believe it to be correct. If I were required to execute the same law again to-morrow upon the same affidavits and proofs, I could make no change in the award I have already made.

It never occurred to my mind that I could escape the performance of the duty so clearly enjoined by the law of 1870, by referring the law itself back to Congress. Postmaster General Brown, in his report of 1857, had called the attention of Congress to the trouble which beset him in his efforts to execute the law of the same year, and numerous efforts have since been made in Congress to prescribe a new rule of construction for that act. Finally, the law of the last session was passed, giving in the plainest language a legislative interpretation to the act of 1857, directly at variance with all the previous rulings of the department, and bearing upon its face a positive command for me to carry it into effect. I have simply discharged my duty, and [illegible] every other officer of the government must be forced to pursue such a course in the matter as his conscience might direct.

As no opportunity was afforded me for defence in the House of Representatives, I respectfully ask that this letter, together with a copy of my report upon the Chorpenning claims, may be made a part of the report of your committee, and be placed upon the files of the Senate.

I am, very truly, your friend and servant,
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL.

Having carefully read the foregoing letter of the Postmaster General, I certify that the statements with regard to the submission of his report in the Chorpenning case to me for revision, and my subsequent interview with him, are strictly accurate.

JAMES N. DAVIS.

Feb. 4, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, February 4, 1871.

I have carefully read the foregoing letter of the Postmaster General, and the statement in it as to his conversation with me in relation to the claim of George Chorpenning is strictly correct.

Mr. Creswell objected to its payment out of the regular appropriation for mail transportation, and in reply to my remark that I did not see how it could be paid from former appropriations, in view of recent legislation, he said that the question of finding an appropriation out of which it should be paid was one which must be settled by the Treasury Department.

J. M. McGREW, Chief Clerk.

To this letter is also appended a certificate of Judge J. J. Martin, Sixth Auditor, attesting the accuracy of all the statements relating to himself.

The Postmaster General followed this letter by a written application to the committee to summon before it Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, George Earle, George Chorpenning, Hon. John Hill, and Hon. John Cessna to testify as to his attitude in the case; but the committee having directed a report acquitting the Postmaster General of all censure, it was deemed unnecessary to comply with his request.

Not one dollar of money has been paid to Chorpenning, and never will be now that the act of 1870 has been repealed.

IN THE SENATE.

The proceedings had relative to this claim, in the Senate, are already known to the country.

The report of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, recommending that the Senate concur in the joint resolution of the House repealing the law of the last session, was unanimously agreed to, and the following report was spread on the files:

THE REPORT.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to which was referred a joint resolution (H. R. No. 479) repealing the joint resolution approved July 15, 1870, entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster General to adjust the accounts of George Chorpenning," beg leave to report the same back to the Senate, with a recommendation that it pass as it came from the House.

It appears that the resolution sought to be repealed makes it mandatory on the Postmaster General to settle and adjust the claim of George Chorpenning under the first section of an act for his relief, approved March 3, 1857, "on the basis of compensation allowed by said act for the regular service, and the claim growing out of the curtailment and annulment of his contract on Route No. 12,801, with the Postmaster General for the service, to be settled as provided for the services named in said act of March 3, 1857." The said first section reads as follows, namely:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Postmaster General be, and he hereby is, required to adjust and settle the claim of said Chorpenning, as surviving partner of Woodward & Chorpenning, and in his own right, for carrying the mails by San Pedro, and for supplying the post office in Carson's Valley, and also for carrying part of the Independence mail by California, allowing a pro rata increase of compensation for the extra service by San Pedro, for the service to Carson's Valley, and for each part of the eastern mail as was carried by California, during all the time when said services were performed, as shown by the affidavits and proofs on file in the House of Representatives."

Thus it will be seen that the proposition made by Congress, worked out to its logical results by the Postmaster General, as he was directed, might naturally, in the opinion of your committee, lead to the conclusion arrived at. The evidence being confined to the "affidavits and proofs on file in the House of Representatives," the Postmaster General had no power or discretion left him to go beyond or behind that evidence should he desire so to do. In the language of Postmaster General Brown, "These were to be the only guides in the settlement, and neither the records of the department nor any contradictory or explanatory testimony could be taken by the government to assist in attaining what might be considered exact justice in the case."

To show the impropriety of the legislation which confined the Postmaster General to any particular "proofs or affidavits," the committee instance important evidence which is now on file in the Post Office Department, which the Postmaster General was prevented from considering, to wit: "A letter from Chorpenning himself, asking for authority to transport the mails [illegible]

Your committee, therefore, unanimously concur in the opinion that the Postmaster General did not deviate from the discharge of his whole duty in the settlement made, but strictly obeyed the law of Congress, and that Congress alone should assume the responsibility, if any, in enjoining upon him the fulfillment of a duty which led to such surprising results. [illegible]

The resolution, doubtless, would not have been passed, had the magnitude of the claim been known, [illegible] by the proofs and affidavits on file in the House of Representatives.

Your committee express no opinion as to the [illegible]

A Piece of Folly.

[illegible]

[illegible] ing the Indians with large quantities of beef and other supplies, and the military authorities at the above-named fort were directed to supply the immediate wants of the Indians, until such time as the subsistence ordered should reach the savages.

We indicated, several days since, a course of procedure which, it seemed to us, was eminently advisable for the government to pursue toward these Indians, in their extremity of hunger. The substance of our argument was that government should demand something in the nature of an equivalent return for its gift of food. In short, that the right of way for a mail route from the Union Pacific to Montana, together with guarantees for its peaceful use, should be demanded of the Sioux, at a time when their hunger and our bread and beef would furnish the most effective sort of arguments with the Indians.

We are not advised as to whether the provisions are going forward, but we presume they are. There have been a couple of incidents transpiring within a few days past that would seem to point strongly against the wisdom of feeding any of these thieving and bloodthirsty Sioux. About ten days ago a large body of Indians crossed the Union Pacific between Antelope and Potter Stations, going south. These were undoubtedly Sioux, as no other Indians would likely have occasion to be in that locality at this time of the year. The next we hear is that a lot of the stock of settlers on the Republican River has been run off by Indians. Certain parties assert it was probably done by the Pawnees. [illegible] as the Pawnees quit that business some years ago, under the persuasive influence of a good thrashing from white troops. We cannot but regard it as but the work of the Sioux, and perhaps the first of their depredations of the spring season. It certainly will seem to constitute a strong objection to feeding their lousy red companions at Fort Laramie.

A CINCINNATI MYSTERY.

Startling Adventure of a Young Dressmaker—Enough for a Novel.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

A young woman, known personally to a member of the detective force of our police, visited the city buildings, recently, and divulged circumstances before which some of Eugene Sue's creations sink into mediocrity. Her object was to relate a personal experience that she had recently passed through, with the hope of giving the force an opportunity to trace up and capture a party of supposed professional thieves with whom she had unwittingly been brought in contact. But along with the mere recital of her adventure in this city, she gave the story of a train of circumstances that appear marvellously romantic to those to whom they were related, and which will, we think, occur to our readers as bordering close upon, if not fairly invading, the realms of fiction. At this point, however, we are confronted by a fact that has come to the knowledge of many of our most prosaic readers, that truth is, in many instances, more remarkable than very stiff fiction.

This young woman, who is fair to look upon, and in comfortable circumstances of life (owing mainly to her own perseverance and energy), is regarded by her friends as eminently practical in her ideas of life. She isn't a Thomas Hall devotee, and she has never been known to consult fortune-tellers or swear on a stack of yellow covers. Her earliest recollection is of a sad life in New York, with a woman who did not attempt to conceal from her the fact that she was not her mother, and that her mother was living, and occasionally provided money for her support. It is not our purpose here to give a history of this young lady's life. She grew in years and stature, and gradually to the unhappy knowledge that her mother was leading a life to which she would not expose her daughter. We next find the subject of this sketch living in Sidney, Ohio, where, for some time, she prospered in the dressmaking business, having been enabled to establish herself with money furnished her by her mother. On one occasion she was visited, in her shop at this place, by a woman, a stranger in the town, who wrapped her face in a thick veil as she brushed in and handed the girl $100, with the remark:

"That woman in New York hasn't got anything more to do with you. Here's some money from your mother. She sent me up here from Cincinnati to find out about you; perhaps you'll see her some of these days."

The unknown woman, evidently a matter-of-fact personage, left the shop, soon whisked around a corner, and took the next train for this city.

A few weeks ago, our heroine, Miss C——, for a name, came to the city to live, taking board on West Fifth street (where she is living now, by the way, highly regarded by many friends and beloved by one to whom she is to be married shortly). Two weeks ago to-day, she was called upon by the woman who had entered her shop at Sidney. The messenger was garbed in deep mourning of a cheap kind of fabric, and wore a heavy black veil. The mourning dress was probably merely an introductory to the veil. The woman in black was brief in her talk. She said:

"If you'll put on your things and come with me now, you'll have a chance to see your mother; she wants you to come. There's no need to tell the people here what's up. I know you are not afraid of me."

Miss C—— had no occasion to feel any timidity about this strange encounter, and most of our readers can understand the feeling that prompted her to hurry on her overclothes and walk out with the woman, who led her to the corner of Eighth and Elm streets, where an old-fashioned hack was awaiting them. Into this vehicle Miss C—— followed the woman. She confessed that after she took the seat and found that heavy curtains, evidently put up for that special occasion, shut out the light entirely, certain misgivings crossed her mind. She kept her courage up, however, and the woman in black addressed the driver familiarly, and he drove off rapidly. It seemed to Miss C——, however, that he turned more corners than there could possibly be any necessity for, unless it was his object to deceive her entirely as to the direction they were taking. After proceeding in this way about half an hour, the hack was halted for only a second or two, in which time a man jumped in and closed the door, and then the drive was resumed. Miss C—— had an opportunity only to take a single glance at the surroundings outside as the door opened and closed, and that was sufficient only to let her note that they were in a part of the city with which she was entirely unacquainted.

The new passenger had on heavy, black whiskers, probably false, and, as he stepped in, he had slipped over his eyes a pair of big green goggles. Miss C—— began to lose her courage now. She felt like demanding to be let out or screaming for aid. But at her side sat the woman who had never appeared to her in any other than a friendly way, and who reassured her by remarking:

"It's all right, Miss C——. You're going to see your mother."

At this the man leaned over from the front seat and said to this woman, in an under tone, which did not, however, escape Miss C——'s ears:

"I don't know about it's being all right, and I won't have it unless you put the gag on."

A few more words were exchanged, when the woman turned to the young lady with the remark:

"I can't help it; you know I'll not hurt you, and I want to put the shawl around your head."

Miss C—— was alarmed, to say the least; but she did not dare then to object; and she allowed the woman to do as suggested. An extra shawl was then drawn over her head and eyes, and the woman drew her down—gently enough, to be sure—to her shoulder, and held her there, whispering kindly:

"It's all right; he wants it this way, and he's got a right to."

This strange drive was a long one, in a direction that Miss C—— knew nothing about. She only knows that, after they had crossed a bridge (possibly over Mill Creek at Ernst Station or Sixth street), they ascended a long hill (probably that of Fairmount, or the one leading up from the Sixth street bridge), that they descended the hill, crossed a very short bridge, and then, after a long drive, drove down, over a flooring, into what appeared to be a cellar. Where they alighted there was no light save that of a candle, and the room to which they passed, through a rough door, was but dimly relieved of its darkness by two or three candles stuck in oyster-cans. A fire in a small stove heated the low, small (doubtless subterranean) room.

There were two women and a man in this place when the party from the carriage came in, the driver, evidently an associate, making one of them. One of the women was on a bed on the floor, and the other was attending to her. The woman in black pointed to the woman on the floor and remarked to Miss C——, "There's your mother." The woman pointed to made an ineffectual effort to raise herself, and articulated, faintly:

"[illegible] to stay here, and I haven't, for that matter. I wanted to see you once more, and for the last time. I'm your mother. I know I've led a wicked life. You have been good. I'm glad I helped you to be good. I want to kiss you before I go."

Miss C—— knelt by the bed, and the dying woman kissed her. The girl was in a strange position. In the midst of the utter novelty of the scene, and the terror that she must have felt at all the villainous surroundings, she could not, we feel convinced, have been so much affected as would be a daughter of ordinarily faithful instincts at the bedside of a dying mother whom she had known. This scene was not long protracted. One of the men growled something to another. The three men put their heads together, and one of them delivered their ideas to the woman in black. The latter motioned to Miss C——. The original party of the hack then withdrew and re-entered the vehicle. The shawl was drawn over Miss C——'s head again, and the long, tedious, and mysterious ride back to the city was resumed. The hack stopped at the corner of David street and Central avenue, and the party alighted. Then the woman directed the bewildered girl to take a red light car that was approaching, which would convey her to Fifth street, remarking to her: "Now, see here, Mary, I've done my duty in this business. I don't want you to talk about this; you can't do us any hurt if you do. I'll see you again before long."

Miss C—— took the car as directed, and at 9 o'clock of the evening found herself safe at home once more, with all her friends wondering what had become of her.

There are certain circumstances in connection with this affair that we are not at liberty to publish, which will probably become public before long. We have stated as briefly as possible a very remarkable adventure of an unprotected girl in what was, probably, a resort of a party of professional thieves, within five or six miles of this city. She has no reason to doubt that the dying woman was her mother, and that her maternal yearning to see her child alone led to that strange adventure.

—A little 5-year-old girl died in Boston, Friday of last week, from the effects of swallowing a small glass button, [illegible]

LONDON.

The Republican Party in England.

John Morley—Frederick Harrison—Professor Beesley—Algernon C. Swinburne, and Others.

The Dissenters.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Jan. 17.

From the time of the Commonwealth until now there have been republicans in England; men who, in their hearts, preferred that form of government to any description of monarchy. We all know into what follies individuals with those opinions were led at various periods, and we also guess that many, equally sincere, kept their sentiments to themselves. Perhaps the predilection for a republic is stated more openly to-day than hitherto, and that by a body of men who at the same time disclaim any but peaceful means in propagating their theories. Several reasons combine to throw these persons into prominence. In the first place, the liberty of the press is absolute. Then there has been a stride toward democracy in recent legislation. Men are more tolerant of notions which they dislike, and a republican is not necessarily set down as a ruffian. Are the republicans of to-day more fortunate than their ancestors in their leaders? A few lines about some of the chiefs will assist the reader in judging.

MR. JOHN MORLEY.

The able editor of the *Fortnightly Review* has not, that I am aware of, proclaimed himself a republican; but all who are familiar with his writings conclude that he is one, and nobody does more, indirectly, it may be, to inculcate republican principles and modes of thought. Mr. John Morley is a barrister of fair practice. He is scarcely 45 years of age. In person he is slight; he is of fair complexion, and his features convey the idea of intellectual acuteness, as his manner bespeaks refinement. For a few months he was editor of the *Morning Star*. That once famous journal lost ground by adhering to the doctrines of the Bright party in foreign affairs, and by its persistent contention that in all disputes Great Britain was wrong. The stigma of "un-English" was fixed upon it, and the cry was fatal. When it was past recovery, Mr. John Morley was offered the editorship. He never belonged to the ultra peace party, and in his hands the *Star* abandoned its mischievous traditions without taking up any other definite position. Mr. Morley was doubtless hampered by the peculiar circumstances of the paper. Certainly the *Star*, though it was improved by him, failed to gain ground, and at last the paper was bought up by the *Daily News*. Under other conditions, Mr. Morley might render great services in the daily press. He writes nervous, vigorous English, is deeply read, and is impartial, while himself is vehement, earnest. No one living is better able to conduct the republican cause by his pen. Mr. Morley opens the pages of the *Fortnightly Review* to men of all shades of opinion, as witness the late pro-German contributions of Karl Blind and Professor Von Sybel. Whatever scholar meets Mr. Morley in argument will treat him at least as an equal, and no one does more to save the republican school from the oily sneers of the organs of the ruling classes.

DR. FREDERICK HARRISON.

Among the public writers of England, Dr. Frederick Harrison stands foremost in point of style and in power of satire, as he does among reformers for boundless confidence and faith. It is a treat to read Mr. Harrison's letters or essays, however much one differs from him. A series of papers which he wrote in the *Daily News* upon the Jamaica massacres are among the best contributions ever printed in an English journal. Mr. Harrison is good-looking, with black hair and bright eyes, with a complexion as ruddy as a schoolboy's. He is a barrister, and indulges in literature for the sake of his opinions,—always refusing to receive any payment for his work. He is in high favor with the trades unions, and has rendered them great aid by his legal knowledge. He was one of the Royal Commissioners on the inquiry into trades-unions, and was alone on more than one branch of the inquiry. In his last speech, he said that the non-intervention theory was now only held by psalm-singing fanatics," and this foolish expression has given offence to numerous friends of reform. English people, unless of Mr. Harrison's way of thinking—he is a Comtist—dislike all such sneers.

PROFESSOR BEESLEY.

While free trade and electoral reform have brought credit to their authors, an equally courageous piece of legislation in the regions of religious liberty has been comparatively unnoticed by the crowd. Twenty-seven years ago, a clique of fanatical men conceived the idea of dislodging from their chapels and the accompanying endowments the descendants of the English Presbyterians, who had possessed them without interruption for 100 years in some cases, and in others for 150 years. The ground taken was, that heterodox doctrines were preached therein, which doctrines were illegal at the time the endowments were made. The law courts in succession decided for the bigots, and there was every prospect of a sudden expulsion of a small, but very respectable body, of dissenters from the places in which they and their fathers had worshipped, and with memorials of their dead. Sir Robert Peel, who was in power, was appealed to. Infinitely to his honor, Sir Robert [illegible] and introduced the dissenters' chapel bill, which, in brief, enacts that in cases where a change of opinion on the part of the congregation takes place, 25 years of possession without protest shall constitute a right to the endowments. Lord John Russell, Sir T. B. Macaulay (he was not a peer in those days), Mr. Sheil, and other distinguished men supported Sir Robert Peel, and the measure became law. Thus the decision of the law courts, which merely followed the letter of the old proscription of unpopular opinions, was corrected, and the Unitarians were uninterfered with. The latter body, in their gratitude, decided to build a memorial hall, and this they decided to name University Hall. The building is a large Elizabethan structure, adjoining University College, and in it any of the students of the latter college can lodge and enjoy the benefits of extra professors, together with such supervision as parents desire. Professor F. W. Newman was one of the first principals of the hall; another was the well-known Arthur H. Clough. To-day the head is Professor Beesley, formerly a professor at Oxford University, and one of the most "advanced" of the democratic school in Europe. The patrons of University Hall are not of his way of thinking in politics, and very much dislike his action; but he is popular with the students, and every attempt to dislodge him has failed. Professor Beesley is a tall, handsome man, with the most amiable and pleasing smile you can imagine. People, on seeing him for the first time, cannot believe that from such lips proceed the violent advice to trades-unions; the strong democratic talk which they have seen in the journals attributed to "Professor Beesley." Among the trades-unions he is an authority, and he has nearly toned down the odium once thickly cast upon him on account of misrepresentations of his language respecting the outrages at Sheffield. Professor Beesley has the mildest way of saying terrible things of any man I know. He is nevertheless too wise to go the lengths attributed to him; and knows exactly where to stop. In revolutionary times he might be an English Danton, but certainly not a Robespierre.

A REPUBLICAN POET.

Mr. Algernon C. Swinburne, a young poet whose lascivious productions have disgusted men who acknowledge his genius, has of late years developed into a "red republican," and has devoted some of the more beautiful of his many beautiful poems to wild exultation of revolutionists and revolutionary principles. His new volume, "Songs Before Sunrise," is dedicated to Mazzini, and to this the *Saturday Review*, I see, ascribes the comparative purity of the book. "Whatever opinion we may hold of the old republican," says the *Review*, "there can be little doubt that a collection of lascivious poems would, with him, have met with nothing but contempt." The *Athenæum* says:

"The expected 'Sunrise,' of which Mr. Swinburne's songs are the herald, will be the revolution—should it ever be witnessed—of a composite luminary. Pantheism in Theology, the Republic in Politics, are the two ideas by the union of which the darkness of the world is at last to be dispelled. We are not called upon to discuss this double panacea for mortal ills in any controversial spirit: but we may at least remark that if the deity of the 'Pantheist' be, as the phrase implies, the sum of humanity, external nature, and circumstance, he is answerable for the existence of those very monarchs and priests against whom Mr. Swinburne declaims with an energy so ferocious that he will probably not only repel the orthodox, but convert heretics of moderation and good taste from any system of which he is the advocate."

This criticism of the particular work in question is eminently just; yet the same reviewer is struck once more by Mr. Swinburne's "marvellous power—in which he has no superior—of quickening material things with a spirit of conscious life, and of leaving all their features more salient and defined through the higher analogies by which he interprets them." But in the same composition he assails the beliefs of the most consecrated associations of other people with a wanton virulence that it would be lenity itself to call merely offensive. Heaven help English republicanism if Mr. Swinburne interprets its spirit!

MR. ODGER, MR. APPLEGARTH, ETC.

Mr. George Odger, a respectable shoemaker, who has twice narrowly missed a seat in the House of Commons, seems lately to have decided upon republicanism, and with him are other trades-union leaders, who speak out on this head emphatically. If a French republic were really established, and if it held its ground as long as the empire did, there would be a change in English political institutions. Personal character might retain the crown in its place, but one privilege after another of the aristocratic order would fall. Hence you will see no sympathy here for MM. Favre and Gambetta on the part of the aristocracy, however much they may fear the aggressiveness of Germany. The trades-unions appeared with power in the reform agitation, and one day, I suspect, they will be equally active in a republican agitation. For the present, they content themselves, as a body, with indirect demonstrations [illegible] enthusiasm for the republicans of France.

AN ELEMENT OF REPUBLICANISM (?)

The dissenters of England are mostly radicals. A certain proportion are republicans; but they hold aloof from the movement indicated above. It is a pity that nearly all the foregoing are of the extreme [illegible] school, and with them are [illegible] "secularists" like Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. G. J. Holyoake. These gentlemen go about the country lecturing against all forms of religion, and the former has done so in terms which no toleration of [illegible] can endorse. Mr. Bradlaugh has a good presence, and is a capital speaker, but [illegible] spit." In his writings—he is a wretched writer—he calls himself "Iconoclast," the things he has written under that title have made his name detested among people who are not in any sense narrow or bigoted.

Thus far, then, the republicans in England who are striving to outvie each other in views of what they would do for France, are a separate class from those who have won measure after measure from the privileged orders; and, so long as they are thus apart, they will not get much further with their aim than stormy meetings and written addresses.

REMARKABLE FORGERIES.

A Loss of $110,000—Interesting Interviews.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Feb. 8.

One of the most remarkable series of forgeries ever committed in this city have just come to light, by which nearly every bank in the city has been victimized. The game practised is an old one, simple enough, and almost certain of success. It is to forge notes of well known merchants, get them discounted at banks, leave them as collateral, and pay them when due, raising the money by the same process at other institutions.

This can be done for some time by parties known as responsible business men, and the parties, whose names were used to obtain large sums, never know anything about it until the defrauding individual is unable to cover the notes then due.

About a week ago Mr. Tyron Reakirt, connected with the firm of John Reakirt & Son and Janney, Reakirt & Co., wholesale druggists, presented a note for $7,000, purporting to be from the firm of Russell & Landis, wholesale druggists, for discount at the Bank of North America.

He left it, intending to call for the money in a short time. Meanwhile the Cashier, in looking over the note, discovered an error in the date, it being 1870 instead of 1871. He sent at once to Mr. Reakirt's place of business, but the wanted person could not be found. Suspicion was aroused, and the firm of Russell & Landis notified.

No member of the firm happening to be at the counting-room, the bookkeeper at once proceeded to the residence of Mr. David C. Landis, No. 220 West Logan Square, and informed him of the remarkable business. The firm had no such notes out, and on examination it was found that the note for $7,000 was a perfect *fac-simile* of the bookkeeper's usual make out, and that the signature of the senior partner, Mr. George P. Russell, was remarkably well imitated.

The bank, fortunately, had not advanced any money on the note, and as Mr. Tyron Reakirt's father ranks among the most respected merchants of Philadelphia, the bank authorities concluded to hush the matter up. It was settled, somehow or other, out of sympathy for the family of the offender. Certain facts connected with the case leaked out, however, in bank circles, and the startling discovery was made that about $40,000 of forged notes of Russell & Landis had been accepted, and loans made thereon, by a number of banks of the city, among them the Girard National Bank, with $8,000; the Tradesmen's National, with $4,800; the Commercial National, with $4,900, and the People's Bank, with $4,900.

But this was not all. It was ascertained that notes purporting to be of the firm of O. S. Janney & Co., of which Mr. Reakirt is a member, had been passed to the extent of $50,000 by Mr. Tyron Reakirt. And it was further developed that the young man had even forged the signature of his father, Mr. John C. Reakirt, in endorsements on notes to the extent of $10,000, making a grand total of $110,000. These latter facts were not known until the last few days, however, but the news spread, and the wholesale druggists and merchants, yesterday, discussed the matter freely. It was found that, beside the bank mentioned, thirteen others had been victimized. The father of the offender, on hearing of the extent of these forgeries, at once attempted to settle the matter, and it is understood that he has already paid some $40,000. A meeting of bank authorities was held yesterday afternoon, to take action in the matter. What transpired was kept secret. But the belief is that it was resolved to stifle the affair if the money was refunded.

WAX FLOWER MATERIALS.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Glass Shades!

For covering Wax Flowers, Ferneries, Statuary, Clocks, Etc.

Wax Flower Materials.

Mme. Scheiffele's Sheet Wax.

West & Co.,

140 Lake-st.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for Sale at Par and Accrued Interest the

First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

[illegible]

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

BANKERS.

47 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

Chicago,

General Agents for Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Indiana.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED

MURRAY

&

LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Upham's Depilatory Powder. [illegible]

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE [illegible]

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN [illegible]

Consumption Curable by Dr. Schenck's Medicines. [illegible]

$32 Currency. Royal Havana Lottery [illegible]

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

SCHWEIZER'S CIGAR STORE.

CHOICE BRANDS OF CIGARS.

Select Brands of Smoking Tobacco.

Celebrated Brands of Chewing Tobacco.

At prices that defy competition.

151 MADISON-ST. YANKEE FIGURE.

PRINTING PRESS.

Manufacturers, Merchants, Shippers AND Druggists. [illegible]

BOARD OF TRADE.

Further Action in the Cases of Director Denton and Inspector McChesney.

The Former Found Guilty and Suspended, and the Latter Removed.

A Movement Toward the Expulsion of Denton from the Board.

The Accused Granted Time to Prepare for an Open Trial.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Open Board room, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Board of Directors upon the cases of Director Denton and Chief Inspector McChesney. The room was densely crowded with members of the Board of Trade, among whom a strong interest seemed to prevail with regard to the important subjects under advisement.

At precisely half-past 3 o'clock the President, S. H. McCrea, called the meeting to order, and at once called attention to the fact that a large number of the gentlemen present were smoking, in violation of the rules of both boards. He understood that a resolution upon this subject was to be offered, but, until the rule was rescinded, he hoped the members would abide by it.

Mr. Clapp introduced a resolution declaring that the action of the Board of Directors in prohibiting smoking in both halls is approved, and calling upon the proper officers to enforce that rule.

The Chair, in putting the question, was unable to decide as to the result, and, a division being called for, the resolution was adopted by a large majority.

The Chairman then proceeded to lay before the meeting the business in hand. He said that on the 27th of January last the Board of Directors submitted a report of what they deemed an official irregularity on the part of one of their number, Mr. D. H. Denton. This report was referred back to the Directors, with instructions to further investigate the subject matter, and report. Upon this order the President [illegible] his duty to prefer [illegible] charges against D. H. Denton, [illegible] The Directors had [illegible] and the meeting was called [illegible] in order that their report might be presented. In this connection, the President deemed it proper to remind the members that in the history of the Chicago Board of Trade, extending over a period of twenty-two years, this was the first known instance where an officer of the board had been charged with official irregularity.

The Secretary then read the report of the Board of Directors, to the effect that, on the 6th of February, the President preferred charges against D. H. Denton, a member of the Board of Directors, charging him with having received a certificate of inspection, improperly and fraudulently issued, upon a certain cargo of grain; and charging that Denton had every reason to believe that said certificate was improperly issued, and that, in receiving it he was guilty of an act in violation of the rules and regulations of the Board of Trade. The Directors, having examined these complaints, declared that the charges were sustained, and that, in receiving the certificate, Mr. Denton had reason to believe it to be improperly issued. They had, therefore, passed a resolution suspending permanently Mr. Denton from [illegible] the Board of Directors.

In the case of Mr. McChesney, it was resolved by the Directors, after a careful review of the case, that they could see no reason for modifying their previous decision.

A motion was made to accept the report on the case of Denton.

A gentleman inquired if it would be proper to have the evidence read.

Murry Nelson understood that the motion merely contemplated the acceptance of the report, and not its adoption.

The Chair put the motion on this basis, and it was carried.

Mr. [illegible] moved that the evidence taken by the Board of Directors in the case of Denton be read.

Mr. Garvee moved that the action of the Board of Directors be affirmed.

The Chairman said that the reading of the evidence would occupy the entire afternoon, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

The Obligation of a Solicitor to Keep a Close Mouth.

Mutton Trial—Painted Sheep—[illegible] facturing "Thoroughbreds."

[illegible]

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SAN DOMINGO.

Abstract of Documents Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

In response to the resolution of Senator Sumner of January 5, the President to-day transmitted to the Senate copies of the instructions to the commander of our naval squadron in the waters of the Island of San Domingo since the commencement of the late negotiations with the Dominican Government, and the replies of the commander. [illegible]

In accordance with the above, Lieutenant Commander Selfridge, under date of July 14, 1869, reports that if any port in Dominica be leased by the United States, he recommends that of Nicola Mole, at the north end of the island, and that it was a good time to contract, as Salnave was hard pressed, and the gift of a couple of worn-out monitors would be a sufficient price; that the English and French interests are antagonistic to the United States acquiring a part of the island that may be made useful as a naval station, though not adverse to the acquisition of the whole, as they believe that it would help their trade. His report closes as follows:

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

The Obligation of a Solicitor to Keep a Close Mouth.

Mutton Trial—Painted Sheep—Manufacturing "Thoroughbreds."

Supreme Court of Illinois.

RELATION OF ATTORNEY AND CLIENT.

The property of the Artesian Well Company has been the bone of contention in suits almost innumerable, and involving almost every form of action. There have been and are pending in all the courts of record in Cook County suits in chancery, one or more informations in the nature of a *quo warranto*, replevin, assumpsit, trover, creditors' bills, proceedings for contempt, etc., until at last there was a motion made in the Supreme Court to disrobe Joseph N. Barker, a party to some of the proceedings, and solicitor in others. This last phase of the controversy has been decided by the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Scott delivering the opinion of the court. [illegible]

Circuit Court.

[illegible]

Superior Court.

[illegible]

County Court.

The will of Frederick Tahlbusch was probated and letters testamentary granted to his widow Sophia, under bond of $14,000.

The estate of Andrew Conrad was declared closed.

The Police Courts.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

The Centennial Bill.

Washington (Feb. 7) Despatch to the Philadelphia Press.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations agreed to-day to report favorably on the bill to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, in the city of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1876. [illegible]

United States District Court.

[illegible]

United States Circuit Court.

[illegible]

INDIAN ATROCITIES IN TEXAS.

Four Whites Killed, and Four Wounded.

A gentleman by the name of T. L. Stanfield, writing from Montague, Texas, on the 5th of December, to the Dallas *Herald*, says:

[illegible]

THE WEST POINT INVESTIGATION.

Report of the House Committee on Military Affairs—Censure of the Superintendent and the Commander of the Corps of Cadets—Restoration of the Three Juniors and Dismissal of the Instigators Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

Representative Asper, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report to-day in accordance with a resolution of the House, authorizing an investigation into the circumstances of the expulsion of Cadets Baird, Fleckinger and Barnes, and their subsequent enforced resignation from the Military Academy, &c. The committee go into a particular history of the subject which led to this result, and conclude by saying:

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.

On March 6 the books are to be opened for subscriptions to the new government loan, authorized for the purpose of re-funding the public debt. This loan, authorized in July, and partly also by a supplementary act of January 12, comprises the following three classes of bonds:

5 per cent bonds, payable after 10 years	$200,000,000
4½ per cent bonds, payable after 15 years	300,000,000
4 per cent bonds, payable after 30 years	700,000,000
Total	$1,200,000,000

These bonds are specifically exempted from all taxation by the general government, or by State or municipal authorities. [illegible]

The money market continues to present indications of further progress toward ease. [illegible]

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks are furnished by Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, 47 Clark street:

[illegible]

LATER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The gold market was quiet and firm throughout the day at 111¼@111⅜. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.

[illegible]

LATER.

After 'Change, No. 2 spring wheat was dull, and closed at $1.22¾ cash; $1.22⅞ for seller the last half of the month, and $1.24 for seller March. Corn closed dull at 49⅝c cash, and 57⅞c bid, for seller May. We note sale of 100 boxes short clear middles, seller the last half of February, at 11¼c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week up to this evening:

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Live Stock Markets.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

Southern Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—Cotton steady at 14¾c.

MOBILE, Feb. 10.—Cotton quiet at 14¼c.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10.—Cotton steady at 14½c.

GALVESTON, Feb. 10.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary, 13¼c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

WAX FLOWER MATERIALS.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Glass Shades!

For covering Wax Flowers, Ferneries, Statuary, Clocks, Etc.

Wax Flower Materials.

Mme. Scheifele's Sheet Wax.

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FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

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Offer for Sale at Par and Accrued Interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds OF THE Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

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MURRAY

&

LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Upham's Depilatory Powder.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN

Consumption Curable by Dr. Schenck's Medicines.

[illegible]

$20 Currency.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

SCHWEIZER'S CIGAR STORE.

CHOICE BRANDS OF CIGARS.

151 MADISON-ST., YANKEE FIGURE

PRINTING PRESS.

Manufacturers, Merchants, Shippers AND Druggists.

MEDICAL CARDS.

A Card to the Ladies.

DR. DUPONCO'S Golden Periodical Pills for females. [illegible]

Chronic Diseases.

DR. JAMES.

[illegible]

Dr. A. G. Olin,

12 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

Dr. Clark,

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend,

[illegible]

Dr. Bassett,

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible]

The Bridal Chamber.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

[illegible]

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID

Extract Catawba

GRAPE PILLS.

Component Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, SICK OR NERVOUS HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, ETC. PURELY VEGETABLE, CONTAINING NO MERCURY, MINERALS, OR DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

H

[illegible] PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

E

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

[illegible]

L

BEING PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE ABOVE COMPLAINTS, ITS BLOOD-PURIFYING PROPERTIES ARE GREATER THAN ANY OTHER PREPARATION OF SARSAPARILLA. [illegible] PRICE, $1.50 PER BOTTLE.

M

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

[illegible]

B

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU [illegible]

O

[illegible] PRICE, ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

L

Henry T. Helmbold's Improved Rose Wash

[illegible]

D

[illegible]

Henry T. Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

ESTABLISHED UPWARD of TWENTY YEARS.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist.

ONLY DEPOTS:

H. T. Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, or to H. T. Helmbold's Medical Depot, 104 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.

A WARLIKE WOMAN.

Anna Dickinson as the Biographer of Joan of Arc.

Interesting Sketch of the Career of that Extraordinary Maiden.

Farwell Hall was crowded, last evening, to hear the declamation of a "short-haired woman," one of the most popular of the lady lecturers; one of the youngest, prettiest, and certainly most talented of that rapidly increasing corps. Miss Dickinson was attired in a plain suit of black velvet, with scarlet trimmings. She walked the boards, and occupied the whole platform. Her reception by the audience was cold, though the hall was well filled. Her subject was "Joan of Arc." [illegible]

A DOSE OF MORPHINE.

A Shaver of Beards Becomes Tired of Life, and Tries to Kill Himself.

Jealousy the Supposed Cause.

A barber named Henry Benecke essayed to kill himself last evening, but he was, temporarily at least, prevented from departing to a more congenial world. He purchased two morphine powders at the drug store corner of Clark and Michigan streets, at 7 o'clock, and as he was leaving the place met a friend and told him that he had in his hand something which would fix him (Benecke). [illegible]

CHICAGO, Feb. 8, 1871.

MY DEAREST, DEAREST JULIA: [illegible]

[illegible]

ALMOST SUCCESSFUL.

Burglars Surprised in an Attempt to Rob a Jewelry Store.

One of Them Captured After a Desperate Struggle.

Two burglars were nearly successful in stealing about $800 worth of jewelry, last evening, and to Policeman Foley, of Pinkerton's force, belongs the credit of capturing one of them and recovering the property. About 7 o'clock last evening Foley started to examine the doors and windows of the stores on his beat, which is on Lake street. [illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL.

War Department Weather Report.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 10. —The following is the official record made for the "observation and report of storms, by telegraph and signal, for the benefit of commerce on the northern lakes and seaboard," for the twenty-four hours ending at 11 p. m., Chicago time. The table shows the heights of the barometer and thermometer at the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m. and 11 p. m.; also the amount of rainfall for the twenty-four hours ending at 11 p. m., snow and hail being reduced to rain. [The barometer readings are all reduced to sea levels. Barometer corrected for temperature and altitude]:

[illegible]

The following shows the state of the wind and weather at the same stations. The letters on the left-hand side of each column show the direction of the wind; the following figure or figures, the velocity of the wind in miles per hour; and the letters on the right-hand side the weather—c for clear, f for fair, r for light rain, R for heavy rain, s for snow, h for hail, C means cloudy. It means that the sky is more than half covered with clouds; Fair means that there are clouds, but that the sky is not more than half covered.

[illegible]

HOTEL PERSONALS.

The following were among the arrivals at the principal hotels on yesterday:

TREMONT HOUSE.

James Yerkes, Philadelphia.
C. C. Gilman, Iowa.
Orin Thornton, Humboldt, Kas.
T. W. Guild, Boston.
William M. Springer, Springfield.
G. W. Hill, Brule Agency, D. T.
R. Mollison, Canada.
Thomas S. Casey, Mt. Vernon.
J. G. Strong, Livingston.
W. G. Watkins, Bloomington.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

H. S. Lill, Buffalo.
O. P. Davis, Omaha.
F. H. Manning, Boston.
William L. Howorth, San Francisco.
D. W. Bligh, Louisville.
H. G. Hubbard, Syracuse.
John A. Dake, New York.
Robert C. Cornelius, Philadelphia.
Anna Dickinson, New York.
D. P. Walker, Manchester, Vt.
J. H. Brayden, New York.
E. G. Brown, Milwaukee.
G. A. Libby, Zanesville.
J. A. Harper, Philadelphia.
R. Catlin, Ripon, Wis.
Willie Drummond, McGregory, Iowa.
J. P. Wightman, Burlington.
J. Eggleston, Quincy.

PALMER HOUSE.

H. H. Scribner, New York.
A. Markham and wife, Milwaukee.
G. H. Lawton, Boston.
F. M. Child, Milwaukee.
T. R. Gold, Utica.
William P. Laurent, Boston.
George N. Fletcher, Detroit.
D. H. King, New York.
J. T. Lea, New York.
G. B. Gibson, Cincinnati.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL.

J. H. Allen, Quebec.
A. W. Mack, Zanesville, O.
F. W. Parker, Detroit.
H. S. Mazood, Madison, Wis.
A. L. Sutherland, Philadelphia.
G. L. Brown, Logansport.
James A. Folger, New York.
E. D. McDonald, Denver.
H. M. Levy, New York.
J. C. Hall, St. Louis.
H. P. Harris, Boston.
G. M. Munger, Detroit.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GERMAN OPERA.

Halevy's beautiful and intensely dramatic opera, "The Jewess," was given at the Opera House, last evening, by the German troupe, with the following cast: [illegible]

The performance was in almost all respects a genuine surprise. [illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6, 1871.

Rev. Arthur Mitchell, Pastor First Presbyterian Church:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, in common with many of your church and congregation, greatly desire again to hear your discourse on "The Progress of Truth and Liberty in Italy," and earnestly request that you will consent to redeliver the same in your church on Sunday morning (February 19) next, or any other time you may designate. Very respectfully, yours,

[illegible] And many others.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10, 1871.

Messrs. C. M. Henderson, L. Z. Leiter, and others:

If it is the desire of any considerable number that I should repeat the discourse referred to, I will do so at the time you name—next Sunday morning. Yours, very truly,

ARTHUR MITCHELL.

Private Collection of Oil Paintings at Auction To-Day.

The private gallery of oil paintings to be offered by Mr. Shaw, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No. 137 Dearborn street, contains gems of art of rare merit seldom, if ever, before seen in our city. [illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A Detective in Trouble.

An Inspector of Customs from Detroit, named Edward Lefevre, was arrested on Thursday night, and spent an hour in the County Jail. [illegible]

Taking the Veil.

Among a number of young ladies who, on Wednesday last, at the Convent of the Good Shepherd, in St. Louis, renounced the world and entered upon the service of the Church, were the following from Chicago, all of whom became novices:

Miss Mary Lohagan, of Chicago; in religion, Sister Mary of St. Amelia.
Miss Josephine Corny, of Chicago; in religion, Sister Mary of St. Seraphina.
Miss Eliza Donnely, of Chicago; in religion, Sister Mary of St. Apolonia.

Sudden Death.

Coroner Stevens held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 408 West Washington street, on the body of [illegible]

Announcements.

[illegible]

"Dead Broke."

One Owen McLaughlin, having occasion to take a corpse to Calvary Cemetery, [illegible]

SEEING CHICAGO.

What Came of an All-Night Drive About Town.

The Story of a Frenchman's Experience with a Hackman.

A Frenchman named Michael F. Caffay, who does business on South Water street, met with an adventure on Thursday morning which has made him an enemy of Chicago hackmen. He is a New Yorker, having recently come to this city and established himself in the commission line, and, like all Gothamites, is prone to indulge in praises of the "great metropolis of the United States," and of the experience in the ways of the world to be gained only by a residence within its limits. [illegible]

HOUSE BUILDING COMMITTEE AT ELGIN.

During the present lull in business at the State capital, some of the committees and members are attending to important matters elsewhere, and preparing reports to be laid before the Legislature before its adjournment. [illegible]

THE FIRST WARD CONTESTED ELECTION.

The case of the contested election of Alderman for the First Ward, between J. J. Knickerbocker, the present incumbent, and Carsten Biehme, the contestant, was proceeded with before Justices Banyon, Summerfield, and D'Wolf, in the County Clerk's office, on yesterday. The original returns were as follows:

[illegible]

There still remain eight ballots in question—five for Knickerbocker, and three for Biehme. This, however, does not affect the result, which, it is understood, will be declared in favor of Biehme.

Cheap Dry Goods.

Ross & Gossage's stock of goods is in process of rapid conversion into money. [illegible]

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's cod liver oil is the best.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New Orleans Market.

[illegible]

THE RAILROAD HORROR.

Additional Testimony Taken Before the Coroner's Jury.

Great Culpability Somewhere.

Other Instances of Brutality—Narrow Escapes.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 10.—The Coroner's inquest was continued to-day. The first witness sworn was Cassidy. He testified as follows: [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SCAFFOLD.

Executions at Frederick and Cumberland, Md.

[illegible]

CANADA.

American Fishing Schooners Condemned—French Charity Fund.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—A Halifax dispatch states that the schooners [illegible]

Telegraphic Summary.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Remittent Fevers. The way to escape them.—A dose or Plantation Bitters, taken night and morning, will enable the system to repel the deleterious influence of those fruitful sources of epidemic disease. [illegible]

For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Disorders use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," having proved their efficacy by a test of many years. [illegible]

F. Schleifer & Co.'s (of San Francisco) pure California Brandy. [illegible]

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility [illegible]

The Orient Baking Powder.—Warranted pure, wholesome, and the most economical in use. All grocers sell it. [illegible]

MARRIED.

AMES—MABBOTT—[illegible]

DIED.

LULL—[illegible]

TIFFANY—[illegible]

HILL—Herman Albert, youngest son of Charles and Augusta Hill, aged 10 months.

MORTIMER—In Glencoe, Ill., Feb. 9, Mary G., wife of Wm. Mortimer, aged 64 years. [illegible]

LAKE—The funeral of the late Mr. J. H. Lake will occur in the Chapel of the University to-day [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

AUCTION NOTICE.

We call special attention to our sales on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next.

On TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 14, we shall offer

10,000 Yards Brussels and Ingrain Carpetings and Mattings,

Floor Mats, Hardware, Table Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware, Crockery and Glass, [illegible]

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, a fine line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Balmorals and Rubbers, for Ladies', Misses', Children's, Men's, and Boys' Wear.

On THURSDAY, Feb. 16, a desirable stock of

Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing,

[illegible]

A STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

At our Salesrooms 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY HENRY J. SHAW.

Sale of a Choice Private Collection of Oil Paintings, Philosophical and Astronomical Instruments, &c.

THIS AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at the store 137 Dearborn-st., Tribune Building, will be offered

The Private Gallery of Oil Paintings, comprising about Thirty Pictures, among which will be found some real Gems of most Eminent Artists.

—AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER—

The Philosophical Instruments, [illegible]

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Marble-top, Black Walnut, and Extension Tables, Carpets, Crockery, Black Walnut and Silver-plated Showcases.

On SATURDAY, Feb. 11, at 9½ o'clock.

By HENRY FELTMAN.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

THE NEW GERMAN OPERA,

THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, GRAND GALA MATINEE,

FAUST.

With an Immense Star Cast.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, FEB. 11,

Mad. LOUISE LICHTMAY.

CARL FORMES in his world-renowned character of Sir John Falstaff, [illegible]

Mad. MARIE FREDERICI.

First time in this city,

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Mad. LOUISE LICHTMAY.

And Carl Formes as John Falstaff.

Monday, Feb. 13,

Positively last week.

HUGUENOTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

89 South Clark-st.

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Eugene, Unsworth and Double Company!

Next Monday—ABBOTT PANTOMIME TROUPE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Last afternoon and evening of the great Classic Artiste,

JANAUSCHEK.

Supported by Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON.

MARY STUART.

MACBETH.

[illegible]

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager.

TRUE TO THE CORE.

HE'S JACK SHEPPARD.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

Last night of the Leading Entertainment in the city,

MAC EVOY'S NEW HIBERNICON.

The Inimitable Barney, The Ghost, The Bewitching Widow, and Norah the Jewel!

[illegible]

GLOBE THEATRE.

On Desplaines, between Washington and Madison-sts.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, benefit of

MR. OLIVER DOUD BYRON

And last appearance but two.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS—Unprecedented

TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

[illegible]

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

66 Adams-st.

BIERSTADT'S "EMERALD POOL,"

Beard's "Dancing Bears,"

And a large and choice collection of Pictures by Home and Foreign Artists.

Open every day and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings. Admission, 25 cents.

THE FINEST SKATING RINK

In America, Atlantic Garden, corner of Polk and Jefferson-sts. [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. AND STATE-ST. [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP—80 FEET ON WASHINGTON-ST. [illegible]

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. PROPERTY AT A bargain. [illegible]

FOR SALE—LOT ON STATE-ST. NEAR THE [illegible]

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCE LOTS ON [illegible]

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—NEAT FRAME [illegible]

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NEAT [illegible]

FOR SALE—NO PAYMENT FOR THREE YEARS [illegible]

FOR SALE—ARCHER-AV. LOTS—LOTS 150 FT. [illegible]

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—5 LOTS ON [illegible]

FOR SALE—LOTS IN SHIPMAN, BILL AND [illegible]

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE, ON LOT [illegible]

FOR SALE—BY SHELDON & CO., 50 WASHINGTON-ST. [illegible]

FOR SALE—SOME OF THE CHOICEST LOTS [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—FINE INVESTMENT IN CENTRAL property. [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY. [illegible]

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOTS ON WILCOX. [illegible] SMITH & OADWELL.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNERS ON [illegible] SMITH & CADWELL.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—[illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 122 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT [illegible]

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., N. W. COR. FORTY-[illegible]

FOR SALE—HALF ACRE LOTS FOR $250 EACH. [illegible]

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN [illegible] S. PHILPOT, 81 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VILLARD-PLACE—NEAT BRICK [illegible]

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST.—FRAME [illegible]

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR NEW BLUE ISLAND [illegible]

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. AND THIRTY-THIRD [illegible]

FOR SALE—TYLER AND THROOP-STS.—[illegible]

FOR SALE—HOYNE-ST.—NEAT FRAME HOUSE [illegible]

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—[illegible]

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, LOT 25X120 TO alley. [illegible]

FOR SALE—NICE COTTAGE AND LOT IN HYDE Park. [illegible] E. S. BOYDEN, 18 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SECURING [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—[illegible] ACRES FINE [illegible]

FOR SALE—PLEASANT 2-STORY GOTHIC [illegible]

FOR SALE—FARM OF 160 ACRES AT DOWNER'S Grove. [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

GREAT LONDON CLAIRVOYANT HAS NO [illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS on salary, for popular standard subscription works. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., 158 and 160 State-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS THROUGHOUT THE [illegible] MOSES WARREN, 85 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN WHO [illegible]

WANTED—50 MEN FOR THE LANSING & [illegible]

WANTED—FOURTH MISSISSIPPI COLONY. [illegible]

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS [illegible]

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WHO CAN COME [illegible]

WANTED—BRIDGE MEN, WHO CAN WORK [illegible]

Trades.

WANTED—TO PAINTERS—FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

WANTED—TO-DAY, AT 20 ARCHER-AV., ONE [illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—3 COOKS, 2 LAUNDRESSES, AND 5 [illegible]

WANTED—AT THE LADIES' HELP EXCHANGE, [illegible]

WANTED—WE HAVE SITUATIONS IN PRIVATE families [illegible]

Domestics.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD PASTRY cook at 134 South State-st.

WANTED—AT 22 WEST MADISON-ST., ONE [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, GERMAN or Norwegian preferred. [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND DINING-ROOM girl. [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK. [illegible]

WANTED—A FRENCH GIRL FOR SECOND work. [illegible] MME. DE STAPPELIER.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL—GERMAN, ENGLISH [illegible]

WANTED—COOK—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A NEW STEAM MERCHANT FLOURING MILL [illegible] W. F. NOYE.

A GOOD CHANCE, HALF OR WHOLE OF ST. Charles Billiard Hall Saloon and Lunch Counter for sale, 130 South Clark-st.

A GRAIN WAREHOUSE, BUILT OF STONE, [illegible] C. A. MAIN & CO., 18 Exchange Place.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL CAPITAL [illegible] TAYLOR & HALL, Room 4, City Hotel, Chicago.

A SMALL STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE. [illegible]

A NEWLY FURNISHED SALOON FOR SALE—[illegible]

A LARGE RESTAURANT, A COFFEE HOUSE, [illegible] RICHD. KENNEDY & CO., 124 Madison-st., Room 2.

A CHANCE TO MAKE $50,000—ANY PERSON [illegible]

BOOK STORE AND SEWING MACHINE AGENCY [illegible] W. H. DAVIS, Canton, Ill.

COAL AND WOOD YARD ON THE NORTH [illegible]

DRUG, BOOK, AND VARIETY STORE, AT [illegible]

FLOUR MILL—FOR SALE OR RENT; OR WILL [illegible]

HALF, PART, OR, PERHAPS, THE WHOLE OF [illegible]

I WANT TO BUY A STOCK OF GOODS; WILL [illegible]

NATIONAL HOTEL IN JERSEYVILLE, ILL. [illegible]

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF MARCH, [illegible]

TWO OLD ESTABLISHED WOOD AND COAL yards [illegible]

$500—AM LEAVING CITY AND WILL SELL [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

14 THIRD-AV.—GENTLEMEN DESIRING [illegible]

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT, BETWEEN WABASH and Michigan-avs. [illegible]

26 VAN BUREN-ST., BETWEEN WABASH AND [illegible]

71 MONROE-ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM [illegible]

92 WEST MADISON-ST.—NEW BOARDING [illegible]

163 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED [illegible]

167 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED ROOM TO [illegible]

326 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—FURNISHED [illegible]

411 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHED [illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A COMFORTABLE FURNISHED, heated, front room, with good board, on the West or S. uth Side, [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$250 A MONTH! EMPLOYMENT! [illegible] W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL LANDON'S [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—$2,500 TO $5,000 PER YEAR. [illegible] LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown, Md.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL TEN OF THE [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE LIFE OF GEN. ROBERT E. LEE, [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR NEW MAP, THE [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GOLD WATCH-KEY, WITH INITIALS [illegible]

LOST—A WHITE, YELLOW-SPOTTED, LONG-[illegible]

LOST—FEB. 3, AN EAR ORNAMENT—CORAL [illegible]

LOST—ON FEB. 9, FIVE BANK BILLS IN GO-[illegible]

LOST—FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, STAR-COR-[illegible]

LOST—$5 REWARD—BETWEEN 6 AND 7 [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ASTRACHAN FUR CLOAK AND [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE—A CUSHING [illegible]

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PUPPIES, 6 WEEKS [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE CHOICE OF TWO OFFICE [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FEW FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD [illegible]

FOR SALE—SCHOONER KATE LYON, CARRYING [illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE, STOCK OF NEW [illegible]

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—SMALL FARM ON [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE HOUSE AND [illegible]

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH FROM [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING SALESMAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS A TRAVELLING [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AN EXPERIENCED [illegible]

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER, BY [illegible]

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

HO FOR KANSAS! A HOME FOR NOTHING! [illegible]

SOUTH SIDE PROPERTY FOR A FARM. [illegible]

STAMMERING POSITIVELY CURED OR NO pay. Apply to Dr. MANN, [illegible]

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY [illegible]

TO EXCHANGE—DRY GOODS AND BOOTS AND [illegible]

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE HOUSE, WITH [illegible] F. PHILPOT, 81 Dearborn-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF THEIR [illegible]

WANTED—DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE CHOICE SOUTH [illegible]

WANTED—A SMALL-SIZED FIRE-PROOF [illegible]

WANTED—TO REPRESENT A FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—121 ADAMS-ST. A GOOD STONE [illegible] LEVI WING & CO., 130 Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE HOUSES, NOS. [illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A PHOTOGRAPH ROOM—ONE OF the best in the State. L. D. KENNEDY, [illegible]

TO RENT—A VERY COSY FURNISHED ROOM [illegible]

TO RENT—A SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED [illegible]

TO RENT—THE SECOND-FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS [illegible]

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS, CORNER HALSTED [illegible]

FOR RENT—THE MARBLE FRONT STORE, [illegible] T. A. JACKSON, 386 State-st.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A LARGE [illegible]

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, DOCK AND WAREHOUSE, [illegible]

TO RENT—STORE NO. 10 LAKE-ST. [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, TO AN ATTORNEY. [illegible]

TO RENT—A NICE, SMALL OFFICE, FURNISHED, [illegible]

TO RENT—A SPLENDID ROOM, [illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 6 TO 8 [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A STORE [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 4 OR 5 [illegible]

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FARM KNOWN AS THE CHITTENDEN Place, at Calumet, [illegible] J. H. DUNHAM, [illegible]

TO LEASE—LOWER STORY OF PLANING MILL [illegible] D. HAVEN, 18 Larmon Block.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY ON STOWELL [illegible] L. D. HAVEN, 18 Larmon Block.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE [illegible] SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE [illegible] H. F. COY, 158 Washington-st.

PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES OF CHICAGO [illegible] SAML. GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st., Office No. 8.

TUNNICLIFF'S MONEY LOAN OFFICE, [illegible]

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $2,000 ON IMPROVED CITY [illegible] BLANCHARD & RUSSELL, 118 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $1,000, AND FROM $2,000 [illegible] KIMBALL, Portland Block, 184 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $6,000 FOR 4 YEARS AT [illegible]

WANTED—TO BORROW, FOR 90 DAYS, AT 1 [illegible] LEMON, Tribune office.

WANTED—$6,000, ON OUTSIDE PROPERTY [illegible] IRA BROWN & CO., Room 6 McCormick's Block.

WANTED—TO LOAN, $300 FOR ONE YEAR ON [illegible]

WANTED—TO BORROW, FOR ONE YEAR, [illegible] CHARLES WILLIAMS, [illegible]

$45,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, [illegible] JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 88 Washington.

MACHINERY.

A NEW ENGINES, PORTABLE THRESHING [illegible] COLLINS EATON, Agent, [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE ENGINE, 12 BY 24, [illegible] W. F. NOYE, 148 West Washington.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE THIS DAY AT half-past 10 o'clock [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE, A NICE DOUBLE [illegible]

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A PAIR OF [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD FLEET BUSINESS TEAM, [illegible] SMITH & CADWELL, Room 12, 152 Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL OF $1,000 [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN OF [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $300 TO [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—$2,500 WILL PURCHASE [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—$5,000 OR UPWARDS. [illegible]

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—I WILL PAY TEN DOLLARS FOR [illegible]

PERSONAL—A CHRISTIAN LADY OF REFINEMENT [illegible]

PERSONAL—WE THREE IN THE CORNER OF [illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE—TWO YOUNG LADIES [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Action by the Foreign Affairs Committees on the Missions to Berlin and St. Petersburg.

Provision to be Made for the Family of the Late Chief Justice Taney.

Proceedings in Congress on Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE GERMAN AND RUSSIAN MISSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Foreign Affairs Committees of both houses were in session today, and in each instance had under consideration the question of raising the salary of the Berlin mission. The Senate committee agreed to report favorably upon allowing the same sum to both the Berlin and St. Petersburg missions as is now given to the English and French. The House committee also agreed to report a bill to the same effect.

[To the Associated Press.]

AID FOR THE FAMILY OF THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—A meeting took place to-day in the United States Supreme Court room, relating to the provision for the family of the late Chief Justice Taney. Attorney General Akerman was called to the Chair, [illegible]

A NEW JOURNAL.

[illegible]

THE TEST OATH.

Several prominent Republicans are urging the President to send in a special message, recommending the entire abolition of the test oath. It is held that, inasmuch as Congress has passed a bill partially abolishing this oath, it would be better to sweep the whole thing from the statute book.

THE INCOME TAX.

In regard to the repeal of the income tax, the President states that he would have been glad to see the income tax abolished, [illegible]

THE APPORTIONMENT.

[illegible]

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEST POINT.

Mr. STEVENSON offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate information relative to the late fire at the West Point Military Academy, [illegible]

SALE OF MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

Mr. MORGAN, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill to provide for the disposition of useless military reservations, [illegible]

[illegible]

OHIO.

Fatal Accidents—The Cincinnati Southern Road—A Murderer Sentenced—Funeral of George S. Benedict—Burglary.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 11.—A German [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Money continued [illegible]

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Three Fatal Accidents—Aid for France.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Political Excitement at Quincy—Scandal at Galesburg—Killed by the Train.

QUINCY, Feb. 11.—[illegible]

THE NEW HAMBURG HOLOCAUST.

Affairs at the Scene of the Calamity—A Startling Fact Respecting the Occurrence—Vanderbilt—Recovery of the Remains.

NEW HAMBURG, N. Y., Feb. 11.—[illegible]

CALIFORNIA.

The Heathen Chinee—[illegible]

[illegible]

Direct Importations—[illegible]